The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,861. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BROWN—July 28th, at the "Retreat," Byculla, Mrs. J. T. T. Brown, of a son.

DEATH.

BROWN—July 31st, at the "Retreat," Byculla, Sydney, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. T. Brown.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

JAMES—At Mercara, on the 22nd July, the wife of Mr. Charles William James, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo as early as possible, bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. monsoon.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

STEAM TO THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on 11th August, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship ARABIA, 1040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain PATERSON, will be despatched on the 15th instant at noon, with Passengers and Cargo, for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Cochin or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam —also, weather permitting, at Mangalore, Cannanore and Calicut or Beypore.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail positively on 15th August.)

FOR PASSENGERS.



THE splendid Ship ADVANCE, 1,466 Tons, Captain WYLES, has capital accommodation for a few Passengers, who can be taken at Rs. 400 each, not including Wines, Spirits, or other Liquors. For particulars apply to STENHOUSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1864.

[illegible] COCHIN.

[illegible] Barque CARO-[illegible]INE, will have [illegible] For Freight or [illegible] COOPER & Co.

[illegible]s per Ship *Wel-*[illegible]ter, from London, [illegible]eir Cargo without [illegible]ed at their expense [illegible]ponsible for the con-[illegible]ves the Ship's Deck. [illegible]INGTON & Co., [illegible] of the *Wellington.* [illegible]

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Madura*, BROWN, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain BROWN will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

As there will be a general average claim on the Cargo, Consignees are requested to sign the average agreement now being circulated.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

27th July 1864. Agents for Captain BROWN.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS, per Ship *Remington*, FOWLER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain FOWLER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 14th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Barque *Antipodes*, Captain MACDONALD, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain MACDONALD will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All Landing Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to the undersigned for countersignature.

NASMYTH & Co., Agents Barque *Antipodes*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per *Leonidas*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Leonidas*.

Bombay, 2nd August 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by H. ANGELUCIE, Vice-Consul of France, that he has instructed Messrs. MENESSE & Co. to sell at Alibagh, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 8th and 9th instant, the wreck of the late French vessel *Marie Catherina*, consisting of Masts, Spars, Sails, Copper, Riggings, Boats, Anchors, Chains, &c. &c.

Secondly.—The Cargo saved from the said vessel consisting of Brandy, Claret, Champagne, &c. &c., all to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

H. ANGELUCIE.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી ઓરીએનટલ શીપઓનીગ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ओरियंटल शिपओनींग आसोशियेशन लिमिटेड

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the Association are requested to pay into the Central Bank of Western India, the 3rd Call of Rs. 250 per Share, on or before the 1st of April next, after which date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on over-due Call, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture.

S. P. FRAMJEE, Secretary and Treasurer, Association's Office No. 31, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 25th February 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED). —Notice is hereby given, that the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank will be held at the Bank's Premises, No. 40, Medow Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th of August next, at the hour of 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz. :—

1st. To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

2nd. To elect Directors upon the retirement of those at present in Office, who are re-eligible.

3rd. To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

4th. To prescribe the number of Auditors and to fix their remuneration and qualification.

5th. To elect Auditors.

By order of the Board of Directors, A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 26th July 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—At a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders held within the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, were unanimously confirmed :—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 21st June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

With reference to the above, Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders are required to send in their Certificates and Receipts on or after the 27th instant, in order that the said change may be effected.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

NOTICES.

WANTED for the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) a competent STOREKEEPER. Apply to Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. by letter only.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 3rd August 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED EUROPEAN, willing to make himself useful in any capacity where steadiness, industry, and integrity are required. Unexceptional references. Address "W.," care of Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

BOTTOMRY.—Wanted to borrow the sum of about Rupees 10,000 to defray the expenses of the French Ship *Aurore*, Captain F. Maillard. Tenders *viva voce* will be received at the office of the Vice Consulate of France, No. 5, Borah Bazar Street, the 6th August, SATURDAY at noon, precisely.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Government Firewood, Candies 16,570, more or less at the Khardee Station, G. I. P. Railway, will be put up to Auction at the Collector's Office, Tanna, on MONDAY the 15th August 1864.

STEWART ST. J. GORDON, Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 30th July 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that the Materials of the Government Buildings, known as "The Military Staff Buildings," in Church Street, Fort, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, 2nd of September 1864.

The terms of sale may be seen on application at the Collector's Office.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector Office, 2nd August 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co., 2, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their friends and the public that they have just opened the above premises for the sale of the following Goods which are now Ready for Inspection. A choice stock of Marble and Gilt Clocks for Drawing and Dining Rooms, also Carriage and Palanquin Clocks of the choicest and newest designs.

N. B.—A NOVELTY FOR BOMBAY.

Clocks in Marble and Gilt, going one year with once winding. These Clocks obtained the Prize Medal at the London Exhibition 1862, and H. C. & Co. are appointed Sole Agents for the sale of the above. Price from 260 Rs. to 450 Rs.

Gold and Silver Watches, English and Geneva manufacture, none but the very best kept.

Gold Jewellery consisting of Alberts and Guards 10 and 15 Carat Hallmarked, Rings, Necklets, Bracelets, Charms, Lockets &c. &c.

Choice real bronze Statuettes of Venus, Pysche, &c., also cheap Zinc Bronzes in Equestrian figures, Vases, Grotesque Candlesticks, &c. &c.

E. Rimmel's Perfumery and Scented Soaps, Jean Maria Farina's Eau de Cologne, Hair Wash, Pomades, &c. &c.

A lot of good Stereoscopes and Slides, also Telescopes and Field Glasses made by J. H. Steward, Strand, London, viz. the celebrated Lord Bury, the Rifle &c. This maker obtained the prize at the late Wimbledon Rifle Match.

A stock of Nicole Frere's Musical Boxes—also in Horn and Wood Cases playing 2, 3, 4, and 6 Tunes.

A stock of Routledge and Sons Cheap Novels and the publications of the Religious Tract Society, with a choice selection of other useful books.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys' and Girls' best London-made Boots and Shoes.

Portmanteaus in solid Leather and bazil, Hat Cases, Overland Trunks, Japanned Tin air-tight Cases, Bags of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen.

India Gauze under clothing for Ladies and Gentlemen, Socks, Stockings, &c., Gentlemen's all silk Shirts and Silk and Wool ditto, also the Material for making up. Linen Shirts and Collars.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

[From 1st June 1864, and until further notice.]

DOWN TRAINS.			UP TRAINS.		
STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.		STATIONS.	Week-days and Sundays. Mixed.	
	A.	M.		A.	M.
Bulsar.........Dep.	7	30	Ahmedabad. Dep.	7	30
Doongree	7	50	Berajree	8	0
Beeleemora	8	17	Mehmoodabad	8	28
Umulsar	8	32	Neriad	9	10
Nowsaree	9	13	Anund	9	52
Sucheen	9	50	Wassud	10	26
Surat	10	33	Baroda	11	21
Amrolee	10	53		P.	M.
Sion	11	15	Etola	12	6
Keem	11	41	Meagaum	12	33
	P.	M.	Palej	1	5
Panolee	12	10	Chumargaum	1	38
Unclesur	12	35	Broach	2	20
Broach	1	15	Unclesur	2	45
Chumargaum	1	42	Panolee	3	7
Palej	2	15	Keem	3	39
Meagaum	2	47	Sion	4	3
Etola	3	19	Amrolee	4	32
Baroda	4	9	Surat	4	57
Wassud	4	54	Sucheen	5	30
Anund	5	28	Nowsaree	6	10
Neriad	6	15	Umulsar	6	46
Mehmoodabad	6	52	Beeleemora	7	1
Berajree	7	17	Doongree	7	28
Ahmedabad. Arr.	7	45	Bulsar.........Arr.	7	45

By order, JOHN B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S) ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½ and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.) 270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery, that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ¼ and ½ pint botttles.

AGENTS:

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. / ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. / TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

CHLORODYNE.—CHOLERA DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMP AGUE, FEVER RHEUMATISM, &c.—All pain, vomiting, and distress ceases in a few minutes after taking a dose of that wonderful SEDATIVE ANODYNE and ANTISPASMODIC remedy CHLORODYNE.

Discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (ex-Army Med. Staff) the recipe of which was confided solely to J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London (Pharmaceutical Chemist). The medical testimony of civil, hospital, military and naval practitioners pronounces it *Invaluable.* It relieves pain of any kind, soothes the restlessness of fever, and imparts the most refreshing sleep, without producing or leaving any of the unpleasant effects of opium.

As a proof of its efficacy a few extracts from numerous testimonials by Physicians and Surgeons are given :—

From W. WESALIUS PEPTIGREW, M.D., Hon. F.R.C.S., England, formerly Lecturer upon Anatomy and Physiology at St. George's School of Medicine,—"I have used it in Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhœa, and other diseases, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta.—"Two doses completely cured me of Diarrhœa."

From C. V. RIDUT, Esq., Surgeon, Egham.—"As an Astringent in severe Diarrhœa, and an antispasmodic in Colic with Cramps in the Abdomen, the relief is instantaneous."

Extracts from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH *London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.*

1st Stage, or Premonitory—in this stage the remedy acts as a charm, one dose generally sufficient.

2nd Stage, or that of Vomitting and Purging—In this stage the remedy possesses great power, more than any other we are acquainted with, two or three doses being sufficient.

3rd Stage, or Collapse—in all cases restoring the pulse. So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases.

From Dr. MONTGOMER, late Inspector of Hospitals Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen month's severe suffering, and when all other medicine has failed."

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of the remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the, Government stamp, with the words "Dr. J. Collis, Browne's Chlorodyne" engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles 2s. 9d. and 4s 6d.

Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT THOMSON & Co.

Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

Agents for Madras.—C. M. BYRARA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

By Order, A. CUMMING, Secretary.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the offices of the undersigned on MONDAY, 15th instant, at 3 P. M., to consider the following proposition :—

That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation of 500 new shares of Rs. 5,000 each : one of such shares to be offered at par to the registered Proprietor of each original share on the date of said meeting.

By order of the Directors, RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

THE IMPERIAL BANKING AND TRADING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that this Company commence their Local and Underwriting business from this day. By order of the Directors,

JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

27, Medow Street, Bombay, 4th August 1864.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.) PROVISIONAL SHARE-CERTIFICATES, in exchange for receipts for payments of *first* and *second Calls*, will be issued on application after the 9th *proximo*.

By order of the Board of Directors, A. C. GUMPERT, Chairman.

Bombay, 29th July 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on 1st of July 1864, we opened our Branch Firm in London at Gresham House, No. 153, as Commission Agents and General Merchants under the style and name of BHIMSEY SEWJEE & Co.

GHELLABHOY HEERJEE & Co.

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)—NOTICE.—The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from this date until the 8th instant.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

Rampart Row, 1st August 1864.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING, Gun Maker and General Mechanic, from Edinburgh, opposite the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company's Mill, Tardeo, Bombay.

Every sort of repairs executed on Rifles, Guns, Pistols, Air Guns, Canes, &c.

Every sort of Implement or Apparatus made for the use of sportsmen.

Jobs in Turning, in Iron, Brass, or Wood executed, Machinery repaired, Tin work made or repaired, Cutlery and Silver, or plated goods repaired, &c. &c.

Several first Class Guns and Rifles and Revolver Pistols for Sale on Commission.

Terms—Cash on parties receiving their work.

MOTHERS, NURSES, INVALIDS.—Dr. RIDGE'S PATENT FOOD for Infants and Invalids, recommended by the Faculty, is a Cooked Farinaceous Food more nourishing and digestible than any other, and can be made ready for use without trouble in two minutes. Prevents acidity and wind. Agents for India,

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

FINAL CALL OF RS. 30 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Directors have made a Call of Rupees Thirty per Share, which is payable by the Shareholders in Bombay at the Office of the Bank in Rampart Row on Wednesday the 31st August next. Interest will be charged on unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. The Provisional Certificates must be produced that payment of the Call may be marked thereon.

By order of the Directors, ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 28th July 1864.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bombay, notice is hereby given, that a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the Land and Premises, known as the Gun-powder Works, at Mazagon, including the Agent's Quarters, but exclusive of the Cap Manufactory, Dhall Stalk sheds, and Hay Stacks Land, and that portion of the Land within the ring fence wall which has been marked off for public roads, will be sold by Public Auction, at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at 12 o'clock on Monday the 15th August 1864.

2. The lease will convey certain rights of reclaiming the foreshore.

3. The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of ten (10) per cent, of the purchase-money on the day of sale, fifteen per cent, on or before Thursday, 25th August 1864; twenty-five per cent. on or before 15th November 1864; 25 per cent. on or before 16th February 1865, and the remainder on or before 15th August 1865.

4. Possession will be given on the terms of the lease being duly signed by the purchaser.

5. A plan of the Land and the terms of the lease may be seen at the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 18th July 1864.

THE following Passages are required :—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

For (2) two European Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (4) four time-expired Convicts.

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.

For (3) thirty Native Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 27th July 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED.)—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be four per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,

Bombay, 16th June 1864. Manager.

BANK OF INDIA,—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST CALL of Rs. 50 per Share, on the second issue of Shares is payable on the 14th day of July 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors, JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders for Building Works to be executed on the site of this Company's Workshops near the Elphinstone road, Bombay, viz., Engine Pits, Coaling Platform, Water Tank House, Boundary Walls, and Offices. Further particulars of which may be had at the Chief Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, Parell Road, where also Plans and Specifications of the Works may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained and on which forms only will Tenders be consider.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Works, Parell Shops," will be received up to the 15th of August next.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Lall Bagh, 25th July 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

મુંબઈ જાઈંટ ઈસ્ટાક કારપોરેશંન (લીમીટેડ.)

THE Provisional Share Certificates in the Corporation will be issued on and after the 20th July on application to the undersigned at the Corporation's Offices, No. 24, Rampart Row.

By order of the Directors, E. LIVINGSTON, Manager.

Bombay, 5th July 1864.

THE KATTYWAR TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—SECOND CALL OF Rs. 2,000 PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share in the Kattywar Trading Company (Limited,) is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 1st August 1864, after which date Interest will be charged on all overdue Calls at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Broad of Directors, JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 11th July 1864.

VIEGAS AND D'SOUZA'S PRESS, No. 16, CAVEL OR AGIARY LANE.—Newspapers, Periodicals, Pamphlets, Price Currents, Job and Book Printing of every description, Typographic and Lithographic Printing, Ornamental Printing, Printing in Colour and Gold, Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards, &c. &c., will be executed with great care : also Book-binding Department is attached to the Press.

Specimens of various kinds of Printing can be seen at the Office.

POONA SEASON.—MR. HIGGINS has the pleasure to inform his Patrons, and the Public, that he is prepared to take "Card Photographs" at the rate of Eight Rupees for the 1st half dozen and four Rupees for each subsequent half dozen; and Photographs of other sizes and kinds at proportionate rates.

No extra charge for Groups.

Poona, East Street, 15th July 1864.

NOTICE.—Will be sold at Poona by Public Auction, on the 15th proximo, that favourite Residence, No. 23, Staff Lines, late property of Captain HOLLAND, Assistant Quarter Master General, situate nearly opposite to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's Public Fountain, in the most healthy part of the Cantonments, and seldom unlet. Government registered rent 90 rupees per mensem. Present tenant, Major Davies, for so long as he is attached to the Poona Staff. Rents for the Season at Rs. 1,500. Apartment consists of spacious Dining and Drawing Rooms, three large Bedrooms, with Dressing and Bath Rooms en suite, one Nursery, one Office Room, Dispensekhana, Back and Front Verandahs, and Porch, Stabling for four Horses with large Coach-house, Harness-room and three Ghorawalla's Rooms; also Cookroom, and six Servants' Rooms. The House stands in a large Compound walled in on three sides, and well-stocked with Flowering Shrubs and Fruit Trees. The Property will be put up at Rs. 6,000, and will be knocked down without further reserve to the highest bidder. An offer of 18,000 Rupees was refused last year. For plans and further particulars apply to MR. BEYTS, No. 4, Hornby Row, or to MR. WELLIS, No. 1, Artillery Lines, Poona.

NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the right of occupation of a Revenue Survey field, No. 92, situated in the Village of Underee, in the Salsette Talooka, of the Tanna Zillah, will be put up to Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August 1864, at the Collector's Office, Tanna.

This property consists of a hill, at the base of which are 340 fine old mango trees. It is an excellent site for a house, commands a fine view of the sea, is close to the high road to Ghorebunder and to the B. B. and C. I Railway, and about 4 miles from the Bandora and 3 miles from the Dhysur Stations. It measures 7 acres and 36 Goontas and is assessed at Rupees 24.

The Tullatee and Patel have been ordered to show the ground to all applicants.

Tanna, Collector's Office, 1st August 1864.

NOTICE MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co., Medow Street, Bombay, have for Sale a first-class London-made Carriage or Palanquin Clock, second-hand, quite equal to new; Lever Escapement; strikes the quarters and hours on a Gong; shows the day of the week and month; has a solid Silver Dial richly engraved, and a Thermometer inserted on each side. Price Rs. 500 : original cost Rs. 800.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

THE BOMBAY, BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મુંબઆઈ, બરમા તરેડીગ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बाबें, बरमा तरेडींग कारपोरेषन (लीमीटेड.)

LATE THE BURMAH TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the First Ordinary General Meeting, and an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Corporation No. 1, Nesbit Row, on WEDNESDAY the 10th instant, at the hour of 2 P. M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

To receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors.

To declare a dividend up to 31st May last.

To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The following special resolutions will also be proposed :—

1st. That in case of the arrangements embodied in the first witnessing part of a certain Indenture, dated the 22nd day of July 1864, and made between William Wallace of Rangoon of the one part, and the Directors named in the Articles of Association of the Company of the other part, being adopted and sanctioned by a General Meeting of the Company, the Regulations numbered 2, 3, 4, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 contained in Table B. in the Schedule to Act XIX. of 1857 shall not be applicable to the 100 Shares to be allotted to William Wallace under Clause 12 of that Indenture, but such shares shall be deemed and taken to be fully paid up; and in the like case Regulation 64 shall not be deemed applicable to the said 100 shares so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Company or the Directors from declaring and paying an extra or preferential dividend in respect of such 100 shares in the manner mentioned in Clause 13 of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864; and also so far as the same Regulation may operate to prevent the Directors from carrying out the arrangement made for the remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as hereinafter provided.

2nd. That Articles 1, 2, and 4, of the Articles of Association be repealed and the following Article substituted in place of Article II :—The rate of interest on unpaid calls shall be at such rate per annum as the Directors may from time to time determine, and not 5 per cent. per annum as mentioned in Regulation numbered 4 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857.

3rd. That the arrangements and agreements embodied in the Clauses contained in the 1st witnessing part of the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 be approved, sanctioned and adopted by the Company.

4th. That the Directors be empowered to waive the answering, complying with, and satisfying by or on the part of the said William Wallace of such of the said requisitions on title as the Directors may be advised or consider it desirable under the circumstances of the case so to waive.

5th. That the mode of remuneration of George Grasemann, Esq., as Manager of the Corporation in Burmah provided for by the seventh Clause of certain Articles of Agreement bearing date the 27th day of April last, and made between the Corporation under its former name of the Burmah Trading Company (Limited) of the one part, and the said George Grasemann of the other part, be adopted and confirmed.

6th. That the following new provision be added to the Regulations of the Company, viz :—That the Directors for the time being of the Company, shall be at liberty to remunerate wholly or in part such employés of the Company as they may think fit by such a share of, or percentage on the net profits of the whole or any part of the business of the Company as the Directors may think fit.

By order of the Board of Directors, WALLACE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

MESSRS. HEARSON, COULSON & Co., 2, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY. HAVE NOW ON SALE

Brand's Crown Sherry, "Amontillado"	30	Rs. p. doz.
Noilly, Pratt and Co.'s Vermouth	18	"
Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy	34	"
Prince of Wales do. No. 1 quality	30	"
Do. do. do. " 2 "	24	"
Do. do. do. " 3 "	20	"
Mumm's Champagne, Quarts	40	"
Hollands Gin, in Square Bottles, at 18, 28 & 30		"

Sperm Candles, for Carriage and Table use, of a most superior quality, in lb. Packets.

Steel's Marine and Yellow Soap, in Boxes.

Salad Oil, in Pints and Quarts.

CHEAP WATERPROOF CLOTHING.—The undersigned are now prepared to supply cheap sets or Waterproof Clothing, suitable for Coachmen, Sepoys, and Menials, at Rs. 12 per set, comprising Capes, Coats of Jackets, with Leggins and Hats.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

OVERLAND SUPPLIES.—The undersigned have just received by the Overland Mail steamer a small supply of mild double Gloucester Cheese, Prime York Hams, and Breakfast Bacon.

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viadncts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

A. ALLAN, Tailor, begs respectfully to intimate that he has just received *via* the Overland, and also *via* the Cape, an assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, a variety of fancy Angolas, and Scotch Tweeds, Blue Pilot Cloths, Black, Blue, and Scarlet Serge.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

A variety of Woollen Tweeds from Rs. 25 to 35 per suit, Mineralized Waterproof Coats, Leggings and Black Japaned Silk for Carriage Covers, and superior Black Silk Hats, and Drab Felt Hats, Military Gloves, White, Straw, and Colored Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Umbrellas and Overland Trunks, &c.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling " " with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS, with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BATS, by DUKE, CLAPSHAW, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.

Leg Guards.

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Bes Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.

Foils and Masks.

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.

Hunting and Riding Whips.

Elastic Riding Belts.

Boxing Gloves.

Foot Balls.

Quoits.

Swimming Belts.

Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITTED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—Richard Willis, Esq., of Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Andrew Grant, Esq., of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co.

A. F. Wallace, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.

John L. Scott, Esq., of Finlay, Clark &Co.

Samuel L. Acland, Esq., Solicitor.

Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney, Esq.

E. D. Sassoon, Esq., of Messrs. D. Sassoon & Co.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security,

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits are received for fixed periods, the present rates are

For 4 months.....5 per cent.
6 do.....7 "
12 do.....8 "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours.....10 to 4.
Saturdays.....10 to 1.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By Order, JOHN SMITH, Secretary

Bombay, 27th July 1864.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET AT MAHIM.—A newly-built Bungalow, beautifully situated 150 yards from the sea, in a large Compound, with Coach House and Outhouses. For particulars, apply to TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, including the Ecclesiastical establishment. Corrected to the 30th June 1864, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

A PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, 5 Horses nominal Power, can work up to eight, Double Steam Gauges and extra Brasses for Bearings and Fittings complete. Large Fire Box for burning wood, and Boiler made to order of extra stout Plates. Apply to

PERCIVAL J. WAITE.

THE MARRIAGE BILL.

Now Ready. Price one Rupee.

THE Speech of the Hon'ble H. L. ANDERSON in the Council of H. E. the Viceroy of India, April 6th, 1864.

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE.—Founts of Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Minion Type, in good condition, suitable either for a Newspaper or Book-work. Also a quantity of old Type, for remelting. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

JUST RECEIVED.—DRAB FELT HATS, latest style. ESPERANCE AND HANNAH.

16th July 1864.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N. B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boats. Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE.—BOWLING ALLEY.—A new Rock Maple American Bowling Alley, length 8? feet, built in sections of 16 feet each, completely furnished with Pins, Newels, Pads, Balls, &c. &c. Apply to

DINSHAW DADABHOY, At Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTE ROOFING FELT, particularly adapted for lining under Iron and Tile Roofs, as also between Walls to deaden sound, and neutralize the effects of heat for which it is much used in China. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have engaged the services of Mr. Robertson as Cutter and Manager of their firm, Gentlemen may rest assured of a fashionable and first class fit, Mr. Robertson having been employed in some of the first houses in England. Children's Knickerbocker suits made of the newest patterns. A large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths always on hand.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.

Revolvers by Colt and Adam.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.

Waterproof Gentlemen's Coats and Leggings, lately arrived by last Mail.

Good English Gentlemen's Riding Saddles and Bridles, new and second-hand.

Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS AND CONTRACTORS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undermentioned Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P Condensing Engine with Portable Boiler.

2 H P Upright Portable Engine.

4 H. P. Horizontal Engine with egg shaped Boiler.

4 H. P. Upright Portable Engine and Multitubular Boiler.

10 H. P. Do. do. do.

12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Engine and Flue Boiler.

Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.

Planing Machine.

Drilling Machines, double geared, self-acting.

Hand Drilling Machines with coned Pulleys for power.

One 3 cwt. Rigby's Patent Steam Hammer with Anvil complete.

One 18½ by 36 Horizontal Engine, Cornish Boiler 19 ft. by 6 ft., with Flue 3 ft. 6 in. diameter.

One 16½ by 36 in. do. with Boiler 22 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in., Flue 3 ft.

One Portable Engine on Wheels, 9 in. by 16 in. Cylinder 2 in. by 2½ in. Steam Whistles.

Twenty lengths 3 in. shafting, 10 ft. each, with Couplings, hanging Brackets, &c.

Ten Do. 2½ in. &c.

Screw Cutting Gap Lathes, 13, 16 and 18 feet beds.

One self-acting and Screw cutting 6 in. Centre. 6 feet Bed Foot Lathe

Single and double acting Horizontal Pumping Engines suitable for Ship Board or Pumping foundations or Cotton Factory's use as they act well as Fire Engines, having upright Portable Tubular Boilers.

2 Hydraulic Presses, just the size for such bales as Cotton Mills turns out.

2 Screwing Machines, one Patent Cotton Gin.

2 Saw Benches, self-acting, with Circular Saws of various sizes.

Lithographic Presses; various sizes.

A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.

2½ in., 3 in., 4 in., 5 in., 6 in., 7 in., 8 in., 9 in., 10 in., and 12 in. Spigot and Faucet Pipes.

Steel Mill Picks, with handles complete.

Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.

Upright self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.

3 ft. Corn Mills with French Burr Stones.
3 ft. 6 in. do. do.
4 ft. do. do.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. ANDREW LAING, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings and the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co., Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ON SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. GREY & Co., fresh supplies of Morice Cox & Co's PALE ALE, in 4 dozens Casks, at Rs. 5½ per dozen.

Bombay, 4th July 1864.

BASS & Co's BEER IN WOOD OF LAST OCTOBER BREW : now ready for delivery. Apply to LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July 1864.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on hand the following Wines, &c.

Hock and Moselle—Sparkling Superior.

Sherries—superior Pale Dry, excellent Golden.

Clarets—Dinner, Breakfast, St. Estephe.

Guns and Rifles.

Saloon Rifles and Pistols.

Revolvers in cases complete.

Cartridge Cases, &c.

10, Hummum Street. PAGLIANO & Co.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 " 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—A small consignment of superior "Golden" Dinner Sherry, just received *ex-Clasmerden*, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. LEGGATT & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Magnums at Rs. 10. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned have on sale at their Godowns, in Dean Lane, the following Wines and Goods, received from the first houses of London and Bordeaux :—

		per doz.
BRANDIES.—Martell's	Rs.	28
" Otard, Dupuy's 1857	"	24
" Old Champagne Cognac	"	36
GIN.—Booth's Old Tom	"	15
SHERRY.—Martinez, Gassiot's	"	24
SPARKLING MOSELLES & HOCKS.—Mumm's	"	30
" " Gerothwold's.	"	25
CHAMPAGNES.—Forestier's (Pints & Quarts)	"	25
DRY SILLERY.—Very fine (do.)	"	40
CLARETS.—St. Julien and Leoville	"	17
" The first growths	"	30

GUNS and RIFLES.—Daw's celebrated breech-loaders, and a few of Calisher and Terry's, in Cases, complete, made expressly for India.

Adam's Revolvers, in Cases, complete.

Bombay, 1st July 1864. BLACKWELL & Co.

N. B.—Messrs. B. and Co. will shortly receive by the *Janet Mitchell* direct from Younger and Co. a shipment of their India Pale Ales, for which they will take orders "to arrive" at Rs. 4½ Quarts, and Rs. 3 Pints.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—Pale Sherry, of superior quality, from several of the Leith Wine Houses,—at reasonable prices; also good sound Sherry, of a cheaper quality; and a few cases of first-class Cognac Brandy, (J. Robin & Co.)

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.

Bombay, 27th June 1864.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines and Cognac.

CLARET.

		Per dozen.
St. Estéphe Eschenauer Beneke & Co. à	Rs.	12
St. Julien do. do.	"	18
Pauillac do. do.	"	25
Pontet Canet do. do.	"	35

COGNAC.

Old Brandy, Rouyer Ainé & Co.	"	18
Champagne, A. Vergez & Co.	"	26
Etiquette Blanche, L. de Bussy	"	30
1825 Etiquette Bleue, do.	"	50

No. 11 Rampart Row. JULES, SIEGFRIED & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES from Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co., at the undermentioned reduced prices :—

Fine old Port, Black Seal	at Rs. 26 per dozen.
" " " Pints	" 14 "
Old Pale Cognac	" 20 "
Fine very old Do.	" 36 "
Sauterne	" 20 "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow :—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry...Rs.	26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	18	"
Very fine Do.	23	"
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	26	"
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JUST received from Clyde, and on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

Francois Frères Pale Brandy........ Rs 18 per dozen.

Marc Arnauld's Old Pale Cognac........ " 26 "

Bombay, 20th July, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	36
Red............Pale Dry	"	"	30
Bronze do. / White do. } Good Dinner Wines	"	"	24
Brown do. / Yellow do. }	"	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	"	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity. Quarts	"	"	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	"	"	24
Do. ......Pints	"	"	43
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margeaux	"	"	34
Do. Leoville	"	"	28
St. Julien	"	"	22
Medoc	"	"	16
Do. ......Pints	"	"	9
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality, Grisler's	"	"	45
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. ... Cunliffs	"	"	45
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. De St. Marecaux & Co.'s	"	"	41
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	24
Do. Do. A. De Paul's ...Quarts	"	"	44
Do. Do. Do. ......Pints	"	"	20
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { By Deinhard / " Moselle { and Jordan }	"	"	39
HOCK / MOSELLE }	"	"	20
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE...Quarts	"	"	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	12
CURACOA	"	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	"	42
CHERRY BRANDY ......Pints	"	"	18
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30	"	"	
RUM ......Fine old Jamaica	"	"	20
GIN—OLD TOM...S. Booth & Co.	"	"	21
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles	"	"	24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY	"	"	21
ORANGE BITTERS..in Stopped Bottles Quarts	"	"	18
Do. Do. Do. ...Pints	"	"	10
CHERRY CORDIAL Do. ...Pints	"	"	14
GINGER BRANDY Do. ...Pints	"	"	11
Do. Cordial Do. ...Quarts	"	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country-bottled.

Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.

Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.

Aitkins Falker's Beer in Quart and pints.

Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints

Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.

Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Rs.	80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. " a Crown	30	0
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown	30	0
Do. Fine " Brand a Crown Pints	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Vino Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND MUSIC.

BROADWOOD'S PIANO.—Mahogany Grand Square 6¾ octaves compass secured for India with double bars and plate of metal, &c. possessing all recent improvements. Rs. 750.

GERMAN SQUARE PIANO.—One of Doring's make; a good second hand Piano. Rs. 300.

UPRIGHT OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE.—Seven octave three string double action instrument well fastened with plates and bolts, &c. to resist the effects of climate and knocking about which is unavoidable in India. This Piano has the self-playing mechanism and a complete set of musical apparatus pertaining to it, complete Rs. 1000.

HARMONIUM PIANOFORTE.—This instrument is peculiar in its construction having no keys like other instruments, but simply supplied with the music or tunes which are made to play with the utmost precision, and correctness, an Harmonium attachment is played in the usual way and has a very beautiful effect :—the exterior of the whole is handsome and well made; a set of four Castegnettes play in their appointed tunes, very curiously :—A musical novelty like this is seldom to be met with out of the Makers Warehouse and only three have been imported to India. Price Rs. 1,200.

DOUBLE GRAND PIANO, IMPERIAL MODEL.—This instrument has been made to order for the Nizam's Court at Hyderabad, but in consequence of the withdrawal of H. & Co.'s agency from that place the whole affair will be sold at its net price in Bombay, it was purchased by Herbert & Co. for Rs. 1,900 they are now willing to part with it for Rs. 2,000 cash, should a purchaser not be found within a certain time it will be disposed of by subscription. All the modern improvements are introduced in this Instrument both the self-playing part and the keys are conveniently placed in the front, no mere description can give an adequate notion of this truly superb Pianoforte, it plays all the modern music of the day—early application is invited.

N. B.—The above Pianos are now to be seen and heard daily.

The following is some of the Music, available for the Machine part of the Pianos—

OVERTURES AND OPERATIC PIECES.

Fra Diavolo.	Dianah Serenade.
Barbier de Seville.	I Puritani.
Casta Diva Norma.	Maria Barcarolle.
Marche du Sacre Prophets.	Dead March.
Les Vespres Siciliennes.	Hymne Nationale Russe.
Lucie de Lammermoor Dad.	Marlborough S'Enva-t-en Guerre.
Faust Valse.	Reverie, Etude.
Don Pascale.	Judas Machabee.
Madchen-Fraume.	Les Fils de March.
Furore.	Carnaval de Venise.
Les Adieux.	La Marseillaise.
La Donnaemobile Rigoletto.	Derniere Pensee Musical.
Reverie Etude.	Stabat Mater.
Gil Blas, Valse a Castagnette	

BALLADS, POLKAS, &c.

Call me Pet Names.	Hongroise.
Angels' Whispers.	Le Diablea Quatre.
Good old Hut at Home.	Nelly Bly.
Lucy Neal.	Lily Dale.
Alice.........(Polka)	Katey Darling.
California......... Do.	My Old Kentucky Home.
La Poste......... Do.	Julia ....(Polka)
Helene.........(Redowa.)	Diana .... Do.
Sofia.........(Polka)	Marks......... Do.
Turquoise......... Do.	Drin Drin .... Do.
Popina .... Do.	Anna .... Do.
Redowa......... Do.	Baden Baden......... Do.
Suzanna .... Do.	Reve D'Amour (Redowa.)
Eliza .... Do.	Jenny Lind.
Kathinka .... Do.	Case De L'Oncle Tom.
First Mazurka.	Fleur D'Amour.
Second Mazurka.	La Fille De Camorn.
Trianon.	Clara.
La Dame Au Gobea.	Champs Elysee.
L'Artistique ...Schottosch.	Carnival.
Claremonte ... Do.	Le Danois ....Quadrille
La Fanchonette. Do.	Les Lanciers...... Do.
Le Caid ......Quadril	Irlandais .... Do.
Pain of Almacks.	Country Dances.. Do.
Les Chansons De Berbeguer.	Sturm March.
La Fille du Regiment.	Gustave III.

An invoice of the celebrated SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARES of seven octave compass will arrive about the end of August next.

HARMONIUMS BY ALL THE BEST MAKERS.—HERBERT & Co., have peculiar advantages in this branch of their Musical business, one of their members having been practically engaged in the manufacture of these beautiful instruments in Paris—they are therefore enabled to give the utmost possible efficiency in their supervision of this department.

3 STOP BOX HARMONIUMS, also called Seraphinas, made to carry about and use from house to house, there are three octaves of notes with two separate rows of vibrators—the instrument can be fixed on to the top of its packing case which is a neatly finished Oakwood box hinged and fitted with a Pedal to be attached to the bellows leaving the hands for performance, with case and book of instructions complete. Rs. 80.

1 STOP TABLE HARMONIUM, to play with one hand only—this Instrument has two rows of vibrators;—has 2½ octaves of keys and is 15 inches by 7 by 9 the most portable affair of the kind ever made. Rs. 50.

HARMONI FLUTES : similar to the above with 3 octaves of keys and two rows of vibrators. Rs. 75.

A box with lock and key accompanies the Instrument. WHEATSTONE'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with double key board, imitative of the so-termed "Great" and "Choir" Organ. This Instrument has Organ pipes in front and is about 8 feet high to the ornamental cornice; made of Oakwood, very substantial and in excellent taste, as a musical instrument for leading and sustaining Harmony in Vocal Music. Rs. 700.

HARMONIUMS FOR PIANOS.—These are so made that by turning a screw the whole instrument can be raised to the level of the keys of any Pianoforte, and the Harmonium keys be brought close to the Piano keys, the lower part of the instrument being so made that it takes up little or no room, but just stands conveniently under the front of the Piano, (any Piano) tune in unison with the Harmonium.

The effect of the sustained tones (which are remarkably soft) adds to the music that important requisite which is better understood by musicians than can be described "each instrument perfects the other, rendering the combination complete, and leaving nothing more to be desired by the ear." *Critic.*

15 STOP OAK HARMONIUM.—This instrument combines all the usual variety of sounds which are produceable from a first class Harmonium, the full power is equal to that of a ten stop organ, there are composition flaps to use when the whole of the stops are required to be withdrawn simultaneously, the exteriors is highly polished and ornamented, having four columns in front &c. Rs. 600.

NEW CHURCH HARMONIUMS.—Two Keyboards each of five Octaves compass—one immediately over the other, distinguish this Instrument from others. The lower Keyboard produces the loud heavy tones from four stops imitating a Church Organ when played at half power.

The upper Keyboard gives forth the dulcet strains of an ordinary swell Organ the power is under controul of the player by pressing a pedal with the heel of the foot in the usual way. Rosewood case, double treddles, &c. Rs. 650.

DRAWING-ROOM MODEL.—Harmoniums, with percussion action; Voix Cleste and Musette stops—total, 16 stops—blowing apparatus at the side, the back fitted with the new zinc Apparatus for equalizing the temperature in hot and dry situations. Rs. 800.

14 STOP PERCUSSION HARMONIUMS possessing all the excellence of tone of the "New Church Models" but of a soft and delicate quality, the percussion action renders these Instruments well suited for brilliant music, —the extra stops are the "tremblant" and "sourdine." Rs. 700.

FLUTINAS AND ACCORDIANS, in great variety, some with double notes and very beautifully inlaid with pearl;—tortoiseshell; and metal buhl work, prices from Rs. 18, 20, 25, 32, 35, 43, 50, 60 to 80.

N. B.—The better kinds have good substantial boxes to hold them which are included in the price.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—Wheatstone's Concertinas—48 key's double action, well made plain instruments of Rosewood in Rosewood Boxes. Each Rs. 100.

WHEATSTONE INDIAN CONCERTINA is intended to supersede the ordinary German Concertina; the double action principle, applied to Instruments of cheap manufacture renders them preferable to the German "Toys," sold as Concertinas A good English Concertina can be had with metal studs on both sides each note speaking the same whether drawn or pressed together. A complete set of books for this Instrument comprising every kind of Music, is ready to be delivered with it at net English prices, eight annas to the shilling.

WHEATSTONE'S BEST CONCERT INSTRUMENTS with silver studs and extra wide vibrators, the leather binding of the bellows of extra work, made strong and ornamental, each in Rosewood box with outer leather case. Rs. 175.

N. B.—Several Concertinas are tuned at what is termed "*Indian Pitch*" i. e. A half tone below the standard or "*Concert*," Pitch.

CORNOPEANS, SILVERED AND BRASS.—The stock of Cornopeans at present on hand comprises about a dozen, by different Makers, from Rs. 50, 60, 80, 120 to 150.

GUITARS WITH MACHINE HEADS.—About a dozen of the best kinds of Guitars are available to select from, chiefly those of the Parnorma and Spanish models. Price Rs. 50, 75, 80, 100 to 150.

N. B.—Each Guitar is provided with a strong case.

VIOLINS OF APPROVED MODELS.—A good assortment of excellent Violins by makers of well known repute and ability:—the chief patterns most sought after, are those of Stradnarius and Gaurnerius many of these excellent violins are neatly fitted in wood cases with spring catches and locks lined and fitted with bows and strings complete, price from Rs. 45, 55, 68, 80 to 100.

N. B.—Every appurtenance belonging to the Guitar or violin is kept in stock.

POST HORNS.—BUGLES—TRUMPETS—CLARIONETS (in all keys) FLUTES; FIFES; PICCOLOS DRUMS, &c. &c. Band Instrument are supplied in whole or half sets, or by single instruments. A separate Catalogue in detail is to be had gratis on application.

N. B.—Music for the above Instruments is kept well in stock; a very large supply always on hand.—New Music is imported per Overland.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS REQUIRED FOR 30,000 TEAK WOOD SLEEPERS, to be delivered on the Premises of the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited) at Chowpatty, at the rate of 6,000 per month. Specification and other particulars to be had on application to Messrs. SCOTT and MCCLELLAND.

GEO. WHITLEY,
For the Secretaries Bombay Reclamation Co. (Limited.)
3rd August 1864.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.— Applications for Free Passes over the unfinished portion of this Railway between Bombay and Bulsar have become so numerous as to render compliance with them impossible.

The undersigned is therefore obliged to give notice that applications cannot, in future, be received or attended to.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.
Offices, Bombay, 4th August 1864.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.— NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—To be let by Contract the erection of Bridges and Approaches over the Railway for the Grant, Breach Candy, and Malabar Point Roads.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen and full particulars obtained, at the Chief Resident Engineer's Office, Lall Bagh, where also forms of Tenders may be had and on which forms only will tenders be received.

3. Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Over Bridges," will be received up to the 18th August instant.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN B. LANE, Managing Agent.
Offices, Lall Bagh, 2nd August 1864.

BOMBAY WOOL COMPANY (LIMITED.— A Resolution having been passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held on the 20th June, and confirmed at a subsequent similar Meeting held on the 26th July, that the Company be wound up.

Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the Provisions of Article 112 of the Supplemental Articles of Association, a further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of receiving a Joint Report of the Directors and Auditors, and to take into consideration the dissolution of the Company.

ROPER, PRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 4th August 1864.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)
मोफसील काटन परेस कंपनी (लीमीटेड.)
મોફસીલ કાટન પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ)

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. WM. NICOL & Co. on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon,

To receive the Report of the Directors with a Statement of the Affairs of the Company up to the 30th June 1864.

To elect Directors.

To appoint Auditors to examine the Accounts of the Company.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. WM. NICOL & Co., on FRIDAY, the 12th August, at half-past twelve o'clock, to consider the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to Act XIX. of 1859.
2. To appoint Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company pursuant to the said Act.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

BOMBAY COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)
मुंबई काटन जीनींग कपनी (लीमीटेड.)

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. on TUESDAY, the 16th August, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon,

To receive the Report of the Directors with a Statement of the Affairs of the Company up to the 30th June 1864.

To elect Directors.

To appoint Auditors to examine the accounts of the Company.

A Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., on FRIDAY, the 12th August, at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon to consider the following Special Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily pursuant to Act XIX. of 1857.
2. To appoint Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company pursuant to the said Act.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd August 1864.

POSTAL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Golconda*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th August at 7 o'clock A. M. An after-packet [illegible] on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must [illegible] stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M. [illegible] letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

[illegible] Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, [illegible] O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*, will be closed on SATURDAY, [illegible] at 6 P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, [illegible] the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 14th idem. An [illegible] will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAILS.

[illegible] Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Coringa*, will be [illegible] after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

THE MAILS FOR SINGAPORE, &c.

[illegible] for Singapore, Hongkong and Shangae, per steamer [illegible], will be closed on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M.

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr., Wednesday 10th .... 10h. 49m. P. M.
Full Moon, Wednesday 17th .... 6h. 28m. P. M.
Last Qr., Wednesday 24th .... 10h. 54m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	5	Venus sets at 6h. 53m. P.M.	5 39	6 32	0 20	0 56	3rd August 1864. Time—9h. 0m. 54s. P.
Sat.	6	Transfiguration of our Lord	5 40	6 31	0 51	1 7	
Sun.	7	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 40	6 30	1 22	1 37	
Mon.	8	Mars rises at 11h. 35m. P.M.	5 40	6 30	1 54	2 13	
Tues.	9	Mars sets at 0h. 26m. P.M.	5 41	6 30	2 31	2 52	
Wed.	10	Daybreak at 4h. 22m. A.M.	5 41	6 29	3 14	3 39	
Thur.	11	Twilight ends at 7h. 47m.	5 41	6 29	4 8	4 42	

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

Aden	July 20	Kurrachee	July 27
Agra	July 28	Lahore	July 23
Allahabad	July 28	London	July 4
Australia	June 15	Mauritius	June 6
Alexandria	June 26	Madras	July 29
Bangalore	July 29	Malta	June 23
Calcutta	July 28	Meerut	July 29
Cape	May 21	Oudh	July 27
Ceylon	July 18	Punjaub	May 11
Cochin	June 18	Penang	July 11
Delhi	July 21	Rangoon	May 10
France	June 19	Suez	July 13
Hongkong	July 12	Singapore	July 22

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

WE are glad to notice that the Calcutta papers have taken the lead in protesting against the precedence given to the Chambers of Commerce of the Presidency towns, by a Resolution of the Government of India, in the transmission of their English telegrams on the arrival of the mails at Galle or Bombay. Before the time of Lord Elgin, the Government itself used to receive a telegram of news which it generally made public by sending copies to the newspapers and the Chambers of Commerce. Lord Elgin, however, very properly thought that it was not part of the business of Government to become purveyor of news for the Indian public; and he consequently gave orders that the "public telegrams" as they were called should be discontinued, but that, by way of compensation, Indian newspapers and Chambers of Commerce should enjoy the privilege of having their messages sent on—those of the Chambers first, and then those of the newspapers—before a single private telegram was allowed to pass. Now, it would have been perfectly fair for the Government to say that all telegrams whatsoever should take their chance, and that professed traders in news for the public use should have no other advantage over men who acknowledged their telegrams to be intended only for their own private benefit, than such as their superior enterprize and greater interest in obtaining full and accurate information would naturally secure. The policy of showing no favour to the press in the matter would at least have had the merit of being impartial; and its only results would probably have been to excite a stronger spirit of emulation and cause a greater outlay of money on the part of newspaper proprietors. But, as the Government of India takes it as a principle of action that the men who undertake the duty of supplying news for the public should, on account of the surpassing importance of early intelligence from Europe to the principal classes of the community, be permitted to have the use of the telegraph wire before all others, we are justified in asking what possible claim the Chambers of Commerce can have to share the boon accorded to the press. The Chamber of Commerce in Bombay, for instance, is merely a general name for a number of private merchants who find it convenient to have some place of assembly in which they can meet together from time to time to discuss matters which concern the rights or interests of mercantile men. Telegrams addressed to the Chamber become, of course, the exclusive property of these merchants, among whom they are privately circulated by the Secretary; and it is only by accident that the news received by the Chamber occasionally becomes known to the general public. As a very large proportion of the trade of Bombay is transacted by merchants who have not the honour to belong to the Chamber of Commerce, one is at a loss to understand why this select portion of the mercantile community should be privileged to get commercial news before even the press messages can be transmitted from Galle. In the time when only one message came to the Colaba office, and manifold copies of it were sent out to the various printing offices, it did not matter much if the Chamber also was supplied by Government with a special copy of its own. But the right of prior transmission of messages is a very different thing. Suppose the case, which might not improbably happen, of the wire between Galle and Bombay breaking after only one message had been forwarded. If that message were received by a newspaper, it would be published as soon as the printers could have it put in type, and any man in Bombay might learn what news it contained by spending four annas in the purchase of a copy of the paper. If, however, the Chamber got the message, none but members of the Chamber would have the right of seeing or hearing information which might possibly be of a nature to completely upset the existing state of the Bombay market. It will of course be said that the privilege of coming next after the Chamber of Commerce, which has been conceded to the press, may also be abused, and that telegrams may be forwarded professedly to certain journals which are in reality intended for the sole use of associations of brokers or speculators. We need not deny that such abuses may prevent the attainment of the object which the Government of India had in view in granting the privilege; nay, we are convinced that, if Government were to make proper enquiries at Galle and Bombay as to the order in which the messages are despatched from the former place, and the character of the persons who receive them here, some curious disclosures would result. But the unsatisfactory working of the Resolution of Government, even in so far as regards the members of the press itself, only shows the faulty administration of the Telegraph Department. What we contend for here is that, in principle, it was a mistake for Government to include the Chambers of Commerce with the press in the terms of their Resolution.

WE continue to receive, from day to day, a large number of letters from indignant shareholders in the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank, complaining in bitter terms of the conduct of one of the Promoters of the Bank, Mr. James Bevis (a partner in the firm of Messes. Cardwell, Parsons, & Co.), who retired from the Direction of the Bank before it had even opened its door for business. We are greatly averse to the discussion of matters of this sort in the newspapers; but are compelled, in justice to the public of Bombay, which has no Stock Exchange and is therefore left without any other court of appeal than the press on questions of commercial honour and morality, to consider whether the charges brought against Mr. Bevis of unfair dealing towards the shareholders have any substantial foundation. Our Bombay readers know that the Indian Peninsula Bank was started about two months ago by Mr. Bevis, Mr. J. L. Scott, Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee, and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee. The method of starting a Joint Stock Company is simple. Three or four gentlemen who think a new Bank, or a new Insurance Office, or whatever it may be, is one of the "urgent wants" of the day, prepare a prospectus, assign themselves a certain number of shares each (the number varying according to the degree of selfishness of the promoters), and then let the public know that the rest of the shares will be allotted to respectable applicants. The public applies, the allotments are issued, and the premium to which the shares rise is the measure of the credit which the promoters enjoy in the market. Thus, it will be seen, a distinct contract is made between the promoters and the general body of shareholders, the former receiving a very large number of shares on condition of at least giving the Company the support of their names, influence, and business knowledge and ability. This contract, though not formally expressed in writing, is so obviously implied, that even the free-and-easy commercial morality of Bombay, which permits promoters to sell all their shares at the highest premium except the few necessary to qualify them for seats on the Direction, nevertheless will not suffer men who have taken a leading part in getting up companies to shirk the duties and responsibilities of management as soon as they have sold their shares. Coming now to the particular case of Mr. James Bevis, we find it alleged that that gentleman received 1,000 shares as a promoter of the Indian Peninsula Bank and that he sold out all or nearly all these shares at a high premium, The shares went at one time as high as 40 per cent. premium, which on 1000 shares would give Mr. Bevis a profit of £8,000. Latterly, there has been a rapid fall in the value of all shares, and Indian Peninsulas were quoted as low as 7 per cent. premium when the Bank commenced business last Monday, after issuing an advertisement from which it appeared that Mr. Bevis had ceased to be a Director. It is clear that no one would have thought of giving Mr. Bevis £8,000 for the use of his name for six weeks; and certainly the shareholders of the Bank would have much preferred that his name should never have appeared in the list of Promoters, than that he should have joined the Bank only to retire when his defection may do some little mischief. The transaction certainly has a very ugly look; and the excuse given for Mr. Bevis, that his London partner, Mr. Cardwell, belongs to an opposition Bank, the Asiatic, must be pronounced entirely worthless, for it was the duty of Mr. Bevis to make himself acquainted with the wishes and intentions of his partners before he became a Promoter of the Indian Peninsula. The only redress he can now give the shareholders whom he has misled and wronged is to buy in the market and place at the disposal of the Directors the 1,000 shares which were originally his portion; and thus enable them to obtain for the Bank the assistance of some other influential man of business in his stead.

THE C. M. S. N. Company's steamer *John Bright*, Captain Betham, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hong Kong, which port she left on the 12th, and Singapore on the 22nd ult. Summaries of news will be found further on.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

BIMLIPATAM, 1ST JULY.
Steamer *Penang* from Vizagapatam anchored.

TELLICHERRY, 1ST JULY.
Steamer *Arabia* sailed for Cahnanore.

NEWS-LETTER.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

COCHIN, 26TH JULY.

THE bark *Energy* of 208 tons, Captain Edgar, from Port Natal, appeared off the port on the evening of the 18th instant, signalising for orders. She was directed to proceed to Narakal, for which port she left next morning. Her commander came up to the town by Backwater and communicated with his agents, who ordered the vessel to Colombo. She sailed the next morning.

Our bar is not considered safe for vessels of large tonnage to cross, and even small vessels incur great risk by attempting to enter the harbour. The *Ibis*, a small brig, is the only vessel that came inside this monsoon.

We have had heavy rain for the last five or six days.

BOMBAY.

MR. F. H. STEWART has been appointed to act as Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Kaira.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Couch will return to Bombay from Poona on Monday next.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Arts, adjourned from the 29th ultimo, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, this day at 4-30 P. M.

MR. A. JACOB, C. E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sattara, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months to proceed to England.

A BANKING COMPANY is, we hear, about to be started at Ahmedabad, under the designation of the "Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company."

AT the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay, yesterday, the rate of discount on 3 months bills was raised two per cent.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will meet in the Council House at Poona, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, on Wednesday next, the 10th instant.

WE observe a notice in the *Government Gazette* of yesterday, to the effect that Her Majesty's Brigantine *Tigris*, now in Bombay harbour, will be sold by public auction in Her Majesty's Dockyard on Thursday, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M.

WE understand that Rao Saheb Pranlall Mathooradass, Deputy Educational Inspector at Rajcote, is about to resign that appointment on his becoming Manager of the Branch Bank of the Asiatic Banking Corporation which is to be opened at Ahmedabad.

WE understand that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp has sent in a very elaborate opinion on the subject of the Time Bargains Bill, which it will be remembered was introduced by him to the Legislative Council when he was a Member of it.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Elphinstone Bunder, at Bombay, is declared a place for the landing and shipping of goods at the discretion of the Custom House authorities, under Section X. of Act VI. of 1863

THE TARWADDY POISONING CASE.—The investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of Thackabace woman will be resumed to-day in the Town Hall, at eleven o'clock in the fornoon, when some additional evidence will be offered, and it is probable the enquiry will then be concluded

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mankoba Moroba, who stood charged with forgery and appropriating thirty shares of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, belonging to Mr. Premchund Roychund, was yesterday committed by Mr. Leeke, the second Magistrate of Police, to the next Criminal Sessions. He was admitted to bail.

IT is stated that Mr. Motiram Dulputram has sent in the resignation of his appointment as Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Surat. Mr. Motiram is well-known to many influential Europeans and natives for his abilities and zeal in the performance of his duties; and the Bombay Government will thus lose the services of one of their most intelligent and valuable native officers.

AN Official Notice appears in yesterday's *Government Gazette* relating to the Esplanade building sites, announcing that the sale of Land on building leases, of which a preliminary advertisement was published on the 1st June last, is postponed until the 15th instant: and that further particulars will be given in future advertisements.

UNDER instructions from the Auditor General of India, Officers in charge of Civil Treasuries are informed that pensions of the Postal Department are to be treated as final charges of the Presidency or Province in which they are paid, and that, therefore, they should be debited in future, to "Superannuation Pensions, &c." instead of to "Postal Remittances" under "General Government of India" subordinate to "Remittances to other Governments."

GOVERNMENT has, we are glad to see, been at last moved to cause enquiry to be made into the state of the Fire Engine Establishment, and has appointed a Committee of the following gentlemen, who have consented to favour Government with their valuable services, for the purpose of reporting on the best means of rendering this establishment thoroughly efficient, and of dealing generally with fires in the city and island of Bombay:—A. Grant, Esq., *President*;—R. McIlwraith, Esq.; W. F. Stearns, Esq.; H. Brooke, Esq.; and F. King, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Bombay Water Works. With these gentlemen the Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to associate—N. W. Oliver, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate of Police; F. H. Souter, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Police; and D. J. Kennelly, Esq., Municipal Commissioner. All Heads of Departments are requested to afford to the Committee, in the conduct of this important inquiry, all the information and assistance in their power.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH CASE OF AHMEDABAD.—Mr. J. S. White, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs Dhirujlall Mathooradass and Nanabhoy Haridass, presented a petition on Wednesday last to the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, Appellate Side, on behalf of a Hindoo resident of Ahmedabad, who was recently convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned for a period of six months, on a charge of offering a bribe to two signallers of the Electric Telegraph Department at Ahmedabad. Mr White urged that under Section 107 of the Indian Penal Code, the prisoner could not be charged with the abetment of an offence made penal by an enactment other than the Penal Code, since the word "offence" was defined in Section 40 of the Act. The Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, to whom the petition was presented, declined to interfere with the conviction, on the ground that "no finding or sentence is ordinarily reversable by reason of error or defect in the charge or the procedings." (Section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure).

THE CASE OF ROWJEE SUBEDAR.—This case came up again upon remand yesterday before Mr. Brown, the Magistrate of the Mazagon Division, when the evidence of two or three more witnesses was taken, but without any result. Mr. Barton, who appeared for Rowjee, called upon his Worship to dismiss the case, which had now been kept hanging over his client for more than two months, and he argued at considerable length on the impossibility of obtaining a conviction against him in the High Court upon the evidence recorded, and in the absence of the prosecutrix, who was reported to be dead, although some persons thought she was still alive.

His Worship admitted that the evidence, as far as it had gone, was bad, and that there was no chance of a conviction being obtained upon it. He, however, declined to dismiss the charge of illegal imprisonment with intent to commit extortion, which had been preferred by the prosecutrix against Rowjee; and in order to afford time to Constable Mills to produce further evidence, if he could do so, to ensure a conviction, His Worship would postpone the further hearing of the case *sine die*, and the defendant Rowjee would be admitted to bail in his own recognizances to appear whenever called upon. The case was postponed accordingly.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Notice is hereby given, that the Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Shurufally Lalbhoy, Ally Abdool Rahimon, and Abdoollakhan Moosakhan. Date of petitions filed, 19th July.

Jetta Gungadhur. Date of petition filed, 21st July.

Bhawoo Dewji. Date of petition filed, 22nd July.

Begun bin Dadabhoy, Chandaboo his mother, and Khairunboo his wife. Dates of Petitions filed, 23rd July.

Luis Correa de Silva. Date of petition filed, 26th July.

Bhimji Oomersey. Date of petition filed, 27th July.

Jugonath Byrooji. Date of petition filed, 29th July.

Bapooji Raghoba. Date of petition filed, 30th July.

Lalla Poker, Shunker Pandoorung, Esoofally Ahmed Ally, Chintamun Doolubram, Ally bin Sooltan, Wassoodew Jugonathji, Shaik Abdoolla Shaik Calloo, Rama bin Khundooji and Balloo Mahaddooji. Date of petitions filed, 1st August.

JUDGE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE.—The many insults which are offered to the professional gentlemen who occasionally have to appear in support of the cause of their clients in the Court of Judge Manockjee Cursetjee, are a source of much regret to every one seeking to obtain speedy and impartial justice in the Court of Small Causes. How long this kind of thing will be tolerated by the Bombay Government we know not; but in the cause of justice and common sense we would call upon the authorities to give a warning to this Native Judge not to degrade the Bench on which he sits by his obnoxious behaviour to these gentlemen. In a case which came on for hearing before Judge Manockjee yesterday, a Bhattia merchant sought to recover a certain amount of money from the G. I. P. Railway Company on account of short delivery of goods. Mr. Crawford, the Solicitor, who represented the Company, was in this case insulted by the Judge, who told him to go to the bazaar and there ascertain what the meaning of the term "Hurdah" (piece goods in half pieces) was. The learned advocate, upon this impertinent remark of the Judge, stated that he was not acquainted with the native languages, and that it was the duty of the Interpreter of the Court to explain the meaning of the term. Judge Manockjee replied that it was not that officer's duty; and repeated the offensive remark that the Advocate should go into the bazaar and there learn the meaning of the term. Mr. Crawford upon this said that it seemed to him that Judge Manockjee's Court was no Court at all, whereupon that dignitary replied that "it was the Bombay Small Cause Court." Mr. Crawford, whose feelings were outraged by the bearing and manner of "His Honor," said he would bring the matter before the Full Court. The verdict in this case was given in favor of the plaintiff.

COLONEL KIRBY, Deputy Adjutant General of the Army, who has recently been unwell, went yesterday morning to Bombay for change.—*Poona Observer.*

CAPTAIN M. R. EDEN, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Army, arrived in Poona, on the 2nd instant, from England.—*Id.*

WE regret to have to report the death of Captain Cockerill, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, which occurred on Monday at the Royal Family Hotel.

Captain Cockerill came up from Poona on the 17th and was taken ill at Khandalla on the way, which detained him there twelve hours, and caused a false report of his death at that time. We understand that his head was injured by a fall from his horse some time back, since which time he has been subject to fits, one of which caused his death. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon.—*Id.*

MONSOON RAIN RETURN FOR BOMBAY.

Fall of Rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 25th July, to 9 A.M. Monday, 1st August 1864.

	Weekly Total. Inches.	Total. Inches.
Observatory, Colaba	1·49	28·81
Fort	1·25	43·42
Esplanade	1·06	38·48
Byculla	1·06	39·37

WEEKLY MORTUARY RETURNS.—We are glad to notice that cholera still continues on the decline, the number of deaths in last week were only 54 against 65 in the week preceding; but fever, as is usual at this season of the year, numbers many victims and 239 deaths are reported against 205 in the week previous. There have been 16 deaths amongst Europeans against 10 in the week before, 3 of them from cholera, 8 from diseases of the alimentary system, and 5 from other causes. The total number of deaths from all causes is 418 against 375 in the previous week, and against 279 the mean number of deaths recorded in the corresponding weeks in the preceding ten years; which shows that the sanitary condition of the Island is still in a very unsatisfactory state.

EUROPEANS:		**PARSEES:**	
Cholera	3	Cholera	1
Small-pox	0	Small-pox	2
Fever	2	Fever	4
Other diseases	11	Other diseases	14
Accident	0	**JEWS:**	
INDO-EUROPEANS:		Cholera	0
Cholera	0	Small-pox	0
Fever	0	Fever	0
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	0
Accident	0	**NATIVE-CHRISTIANS:**	
HINDOOS:		Cholera	1
Cholera	38	Small-pox	0
Small-pox	10	Measles	0
Fever	161	Fever	4
Measles	0	Other diseases	3
Other diseases	48	**NEGRO AFRICANS:**	
Accident & violence	3	Cholera	0
MUSSULMANS:		Fever	1
Cholera	10	Other diseases	1
Small-pox	5	**UNKNOWN RACES:**	
Measles	0	Cholera	1
Fever	65	Fever	2
Other diseases	21	Other diseases	4
Accident	1	Accident	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	54	23	Accident	5	8
Small-pox	17	3	Sexual system and child bearing	2	2
Measles	0	1	Tegumentary system	1	2
Fever	239	134	Leprosy	0	0
Cachexy	22	26	Dropsy	4	8
Nervous system	6	12	Other and unknown	1	0
Respiratory system	25	23			
Alimentary system	40	47			
Vascular system	0	1			

THE BLASTING OPERATIONS AT MAZAGON HILL.

FATAL ACCIDENT AND GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

WE have, on several occasions, pointed out the danger to which the lives and property of those persons who reside close to the scene of the Elphinstone Land Reclamation Company's blasting operations at Mazagon Hill are thereby constantly exposed, and it is now our painful duty to record that a most serious accident, attended with loss of life and great destruction of property, has taken place, apparently through a want of the most ordinary precautions being taken by the European employés of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. to prevent it. On Monday last, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the evening, a charge was exploded within fifty feet of a range of temporary buildings occupied by a number of native artizans and petty shopkeepers, which shattered the whole range and injured two persons. On the matter being reported to Mr. Souter, the officiating Commissioner of Police, he at once proceeded to the spot and remonstrated with Mr. Harold Smith, the Engineer employed by Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. as the Agents of the Company in superintending these operations, and upon that gentleman assuring Mr. Souter that no further blasting should be carried on at or near this spot, that officer expressed himself satisfied, and refrained from carrying out his intention of posting policemen to prevent a repetition of the accident of Monday last. Instead, however, of keeping his promise to Mr. Souter, as he was bound, in good faith, to do, Mr. Smith caused a much larger charge to be exploded on the evening of Wednesday last, when three persons were very severely injured, one of whom died on the same night in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital; and property estimated at the value of upwards of five thousand rupees was destroyed—thus rendering whole families homeless, and ruining them into the bargain. A large and substantially built house, the property of a Portuguese, is reduced to a complete wreck, one side of it being blown in and the roof completely destroyed. The explosion caused large pieces of rock and a great quantity of stones to be hurled to the distance of several hundred yards, with the force of cannon shot, the scene of destruction presenting something of the appearance of its having been subjected to the operations of a siege. All further blasting has now been put an effectual stop to by the Commissioner of Police, who has given orders for the immediate arrest of any persons who may attempt to carry on these operations at the Hill. An Inquest is being held on view of the body of the unfortunate man who died from the effects of the injuries he received in the late accident, and who we understand was one of the workmen employed under Mr. Harold Smith. Mr. Souter has made a strong representation concerning the conduct of this individual to his employers, Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.; and the parties whose property has been destroyed and their persons injured through his culpable rashness and apparent ignorance of the mode of conducting the highly dangerous operations in which he is engaged, have been advised to demand immediate reparation and compensation from the Agents of the Elphinstone Land Company. The proceedings of the Inquest will be published as soon as the result of the enquiry reaches us.

A WEAK GOVERNMENT MAKES A STRONG NATION.

(*Translated from the Jam-i-Jamshid, August 3.*)

ON Monday last, at about 5 P.M. an accident of a very serious nature occured at Mazagon. About eight buildings were shattered to pieces by the explosion of one of the powder mines used for excavating the Mazagon Hill. A great many houses, besides, have lost, some one fourth and others one half of their proportions, the remainder being left just to wait a shower or so of rain, before coming to the ground. The scene at the time of this accident was very piteous. In a moment numbers of families were rendered houseless, and their fixtures and furniture consigned to the mercy of the elements. The weeping of women and cries of children were very touching, and there were none to console the suffering owners who sadly deplored the loss of their dwellings, which but a few minutes ago stood erect.

Thus we are sorry to find that the powder mines used under the management and by the Contractors of Messrs W. Nicol & Co. have at last done the anticipated mischief. Loud complaints have long since been raised as to the enormous quantity of gunpowder which is brought into use in facilitating the digging of these hills, but as the Proverb says a "weak Government makes a strong nation," so in the absence of any look-out on the part of the Government, and the sheer inattention of the Police to the matter, although prominently brought before them, Messrs. Nicol & Co. became more and more absolute. Such powder works had already done considerable injury to Belvedere and its neighbouring inhabitants, and we know a respectable family who were obliged frequently to quit there home, with its young and old, and await the issue of these explosions.

We ask will not Government interfere in this matter, and secure the life and property of its peaceful subjects thus placed in jeopardy? Is an entire population to suffer for the convenience of a private company? We may be told, perhaps, that Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. are able, and will probably, make good any damage done to property; but what pecuniary amount, we ask, in the name of justice, will compensate for the destruction of a life? It may, in such a case, be said that no negligence was due to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.'s employés, and the matter be attributed to "pure accident;" but we differ. If a thing is in itself dangerous, and knowing that we tolerate it, we can very well say at whose door the fault lies. We pause here, anxiously looking to what steps will be taken in the matter.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*4th August.*

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

COOKING CLOTHES.—William Studd, a West Indian cook of the ship *British India*, was charged with wilful disobedience by the master of that vessel, Mr. T. Patching.—It happened that Mrs. P., who lives on board, required some of her linen got up, in furtherance of which the cook was ordered to do the preliminary boiling by placing the clothes in a pot on the galley fire; he remonstrated, saying that he did not come on board to cook the Captain's lady's linen, and moreover the particular pot required for that purpose was then engaged in the manufacture of the soup. He was ordered to take the soup out and put the clothes in; his natural feelings as a culinary artiste, however, induced him to insist upon the soup having precedence, upon which the indignant Captain and husband gave him into custody.

In his defence the prisoner said he did not consider it his duty to knock off his proper work to cook clothes; but having expressed his willingness to go on board and obey orders, he was dismissed with a caution.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Wullubdass Taijpall and Dhurra Rama were charged with committing the above offence on the Esplanade road: one held the reins, and the other whipped the horse and took no notice of the police who called on them to stop; they were, however, pursued and captured after a smart heat between them and the constables. They had nothing to say in palliation and were fined and No. 1 in Rs 10, No. 2 in Rs 5, with a caution against being ever brought up on the same charge again.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CAMMATTEE CONVERTS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There is a stir going on in the Cammattee community of Bombay in consequence of the two boys named Wittoo and Sumbhu having returned to their parents' roofs after having joined the Mission of the Established Church of Scotland with the view of becoming Christians. Some of the members of that community refuse to receive them back in the caste. But since these two youths went to the Rev. Mr. Forbes merely as enquirers, and as the rite of Baptism was not administered to them, I do not see why they should not be received back. I hope the Cammattees will act discreetly in the matter and not raise foolish objections and thus mar the prospect of these young men.

Bombay, 4th August. JUSTICE.

THE INDIAN PENINSULA BANK.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Six weeks ago I purchased a considerable number of Peninsula Bank shares at a very high premium. Of three promoters one James Bevis retires, pocketing the said premium; and as I have no guarantee whatever that the remaining promoters, one at least having already bagged my large premium, may not find it expedient from certain "representations" to retire also, I wish some material security from these gentlemen that they will not go and sin likewise. Far be it from me to cast the least imputation on the high character of the remaining promoters, but as the conduct of Mr. Bevis has already sold me to the entire prostration of my funds, I want to prevent a repetition of similar treatment.

Mr. Bevis is going home! Is he? My legal advisers will see to that, and I hereby warn Mr. B. to look out for

4th August. BUMS.

THE PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A very large increase was lately sanctioned to the pay of the employes of the Bombay Custom House and a portion of course set aside for the Preventive Service. Now the junior officers of this department have hitherto been receiving disgracefully low salaries viz., from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per mensem, some after long service having reached as high as Rs. 125. On the sanction of the increase to the Department these officers naturally looked forward to an increased rate of pay, and it was reported that no salaries were to be less than Rs. 70 per mensem. Judge then of their astonishment when from 20 to 25 of them were told the other day that their services would be dispensed with. Why? It could not be because a reduction in the number of officers was to take place—the late advertisement in your paper belies that, for in it the public are informed that officers are required for the Preventive Service on salaries varying from 175 Rs. to 100 Rs. per mensem Now on the face of it it seems very unjust that officers who know their duty, and have hitherto been receiving such low salaries, should be dismissed from the service without any fault of their own, and at a time when they might justly look forward to advanced pay. Those who were discharged were drawing salaries varying from Rs. 35 to Rs. 50 per mensem, and most of them were well up to their work, one, I am informed, having been in the service 22 years. Those who are engaged to fill the places thus vacant are drawing salaries varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 175 per mensem, and most of them totally unacquainted with the work. Why should strangers thus be brought in and receive the salaries that the dismissed ones had toiled for and were fairly entitled to? An answer from the head of the Preventive Service will oblige the Bombay public and your obedient servant OBSERVER.

Bombay, 4th August.

BENGAL.

THE New Church which has just been erected in Lower Circular Road, was consecrated and dedicated to St. James, the Apostle, on the evening of the 25th instant. by the Bishop of Calcutta, with that wise regard and attention to æsthetics combined with godly simplicity of ritual and ceremony which the Church of England so skilfully cultivates. The new edifice, which reflects great credit on the architect, Mr. Walter Granville, is not quite so spacious as its exterior would lead one to expect, but is doubtless sufficiently large to meet, for some time to come, the requirements of those who are likely to attend it. The Bishop was met at the Porch by the Clergy in their robes, headed by the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt, and was conducted by them and by the Members of the Vestry to his seat to the North of the Communion Table, while the Choir chaunted, with great taste and skill, the 24th Psalm—"The earth is the Lord's and all that therein is" &c. Whilst this was being performed, the scene was singularly touching and solemn. His Lordship, with his domestic Chaplain, seated (dwarfed by the distance) far off in the apse; the new altar with its crimson covering on which glittered the silver candlesticks (for it was night); the broad deep chancel with its groined roof all bright with golden stars, suspended from which a frosted chandelier flung a "dim religious light;" the snowy pulpit with its cushions of crimson velvet; all these, under a subdued light, when viewed from nave, aisle and transepts, which were bright with the glare of the gas lamps, formed a scene singularly impressive and solemn. The evening service was read very distinctly by the Revd. Dr. Jarbo, the excellent Chaplain of St. James's, to whose unwearied exertions the residents in Circular Road and Entally are indebted for the erection of a church, which, whilst it will be to them a house of prayer, will be to this City of Calcutta one of her chief ornaments. The *Cantate Domino* and *Deus Misereatur* were delivered by the Choir with that finish which we have have a right to expect when Mr. Madge presides at the instrument. After the prayers (the order of which will be found elsewhere) the Bishop delivered a sermon on *Haggai* 2-9, with his wonted power and eloquence, from which many, doubtless, drew lessons that they will not willingly let die.

The crowd was great, and would have been still greater, for numbers were obliged to turn home for want of seats.—*Hurkaru, July* 27.

OOTACAMUND.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—It [redacted] the report of his death, as well as when found by Mr. McIvor and the Tahssildar's people, there can be no doubt that the impetuous flow of water detached him from his saddle, and impelled him towards a bush on the margin of the stream, where his further progress in the course of the torrent was arrested, but only to admit of his being brought to his home, wife, and mother, a lifeless corpse. Mr. Schnarrii was not long ago connected with the revenue settlement, which service he left, although on the receipt of a good salary, for the purpose of opening a plantation. He was good-natured and harmless in the extreme; qualities that endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, July* 28.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

SINCE Lord John Russell's famous rebuke "I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter, in which you acquaint me with your intention of breaking the Law," there has been nothing so pithy or severe, as the following reply said to have been received from Government, to a Petition against the Wheler and Himalaya Clubs, from certain shopkeepers of Meerut and Mussoorie; which petition, we believe, was not signed by those repectable merchants, Mrs. M. A. Ludlam, Messrs White and Co., Elihee Buksh, nor Messrs Middleton and Co. We understand the reply was something to the following effect, that "had the Law rendered it necessary for Private Clubs and Messes to take out licenses for wholesale and retail vend of Spirits &c. &c., the very moderate fees chargeable for such licenses, namely 16 Rs. per annum for wholesale, and 100 Rs. per annum for retail vend, would have raised the price of Spirits &c &c., sold to Members so very slightly, that Members would still have found it more advantageous to obtain their supplies from their Clubs and Messes than from the gentlemen who have petitioned."—*Mofussilite, July* 29.

CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SUBJECT OF BRITISH TRADE WITH SIKHIM, THIBET, BOOTAN, AND NEPAL.

(*From the Calcutta Gazette.*)

From J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Superintendent of Darjeeling,—(No. 58T., dated Darjeeling, the 2nd May 1864.)

The Lieutenant-Governor has been informed by Cheeboo Lama that the trade with Thibet, which is yearly increasing, and has now assumed considerable proportions, would be greatly promoted if a suitable place near the Station of Darjeeling were assigned to the Thibet traders, where they could find proper accommodation for themselves and their cattle during their stay at that place.

2. It seems to His Honor that no better site could be found for this purpose than the Government reserved land at the end of the Lebong Spur. It is sufficiently near the Station for purpose of trade, and yet not near enough to cause any inconvenience to the residents if occupied in the manner proposed. There is abundance of forest and grazing ground, and if there are no springs, water can easily be conducted there to the lower levels by a bamboo conduit from the upper part of the Spur.

3. The land is not now required for any other public purpose, nor, if it were desirable to alienate it, does it possess much value as a building location for European residence. A few sheds should be erected at the extremity of the Spur for the accommodation of the traders on a level at which water could be easily supplied by the natural fall of the ground, and the sheds should be connected with the Rungeet Road by a good bridle-path eight or ten feet wide.

4. The traders would probably be willing hereafter to pay a small rent for the use of the ground and sheds, and people ought to be encouraged to form a bazar there under proper regulations, and on condition of removal at three months' notice should the ground be required for any other purpose.

5. The timber should be carefully preserved and no one should be allowed to cut down a tree without your permission. The burning of the jungle on any part of the land must be absolutely forbidden.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has ascertained from Cheeboo Lama that an arrangement of this kind would be very acceptable to the traders, and tend greatly to promote the traffic with Thibet. His Honor therefore requests that you will take the matter into your *immediate* consideration and submit a report on the plan suggested, which in case you see no objection to it, His Honour authorizes your taking measures *at once* to carry out.

7. I am at the same time to request that you will be good enough to prepare and submit a general Report on the trade between Darjeeling and Sikhim and Thibet; showing, as nearly as you can ascertain, the quantity and value of every kind of produce imported into Darjeeling from those countries during the past four years, and of the articles, including specie, taken in return. The routes by which the traders convey their goods should be accurately described, all impediments by which the trade may be in any way hindered should be ascertained and reported, and means suggested for removing them.

8. I am also to request that you will ascertain and report the particulars of any trade that may now exist with Bootan on the one hand, and Nepal on the other, and make any suggestions for the encouragement of such trade that may occur to you.

From H. C. WAKE, ESQ., C B., Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(No, 277, dated the 30th June 1864.)

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in paragraphs 7 and 8 of your letter No. 58T. of the 2nd of May 1864, I have the honor to submit the following Report on our trade with Sikhim, Thibet, Bootan, and Nepal during the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, together with a Tabular Statement showing the articles of merchandize which have changed hands with the prices realized year by year.

2. My means of gathering information are restricted, no traders of any importance residing here, and the details have, in a great measure, been supplied by Cheeboo Lama, whose position and connection with those who trade between the above countries are such as to render him well acquainted with the subject and to enable me to rely on the accuracy of his statements.

3. The calculations of course are merely approximate, but I consider, tolerably accurate.

Importations from Sikhim.

4. Merchandize imported from Sikhim consists of horses, cattle, including sheep and goats, blankets, musk, wax, ghee, oranges, millet, rice, lime, and copper; the last only since 1862.

5. There has been a steady annual increase in the trade, and the importations of 1863, are nearly double those of 1860; the prices realised during the four years under notice amount to Rupees 89,535. Of this Rupees 19,450 returned to Sikhim in the shape of goods, Rupees 70,805 leaving the District in cash. The sales of 1863 alone amounted to Rupees 33,094, of which 5,750 was spent in the Settlement.

6. The most valuable importations have been ponies, salt, wax, millet, lime, and copper, all but the last being used and consumed in the District.

7. Traders enter the Settlement by four routes; two *via* Namchee and Chadam to the Burra Rungeet on our frontier and two *via* Zeemee to Goke and Tramduc to Colbong. No special impediments to trade are reported, the difficulties being confined to the ordinary vicissitudes of travel in mountainous and sparsely populated countries and the badness of the roads.

8. As regards the trade with both Sikhim and Thibet everything is to be hoped for by the completion of the proposed main road through the former frontier of the latter country. I trust that the execution of this project will be no longer delayed, and that early next season an Officer may be specially appointed who, untrammelled by other duties, can without interruption complete the survey, marking out the road in such a way that the work may be at once carried on.

Exportations to Sikhim.

9. The articles purchased here for exportation to Sikhim are English cloth, calico, brazen and other metal utensils, tobacco, and coral, the [redacted] ments, and shoes.

14. The imports have increased greatly during the last four years; the total cost of goods sold amounts to Rupees 64,005, and that of 1863 is nearly treble that of 1860. Of this Rupees 64,005, Rupees 43,700 are spent in Darjeeling in the purchase of goods for exportation, only Rupees 20,305 being taken away in cash.

15. The chief increase has been in horses, blankets, turquoise, wool, and musk, the first, for the most part, finding their market in the plains, the second being easily disposed of amongst the immense number of coolies now employed in the Settlement.

16. The increase is owing to our improved relations with Sikhim, through which the Thibetians must pass, and the trade will no doubt be greatly augmented by the completion of a direct road through Sikhim and Railway communication with Calcutta; a considerable portion of the China trade would doubtless be diverted from other and more circuitous routes, and Darjeeling as a mutual market in a fine climate will become important as a mercantile Depot.

17. Merchandize from Thibet reaches us by routes starting from Chala, Yekla, Nathey, Cumra, and Dangsa; all these meet in Sikhim, through which they enter Darjeeling *via* Gangtock and Dikeeling; there either being separate roads to the Burra Rungeet, there is a small Export Duty levied at Fogry in Thibet. No other obstacles are reported.

Exportations to Thibet.

18. The articles exported by the Thibetians are chiefly tobacco, indigo, and kuth, (catechue,) the exports of which in 1863 exceed those of 1860 by more than six to one.

19. The other articles mentioned, with the exception of saltpetere and bar iron, being petty English manufactures; the latter, besides being dear on account of the distance from which they are brought, are difficult of carriage, and are probably supplied to the Thibetians from other quarters.

Importations from Bootan.

20. The trade from Bootan, as is to be expected from the brutal and ignorant nature of their Rulers, is small. The chief article to be disposed of appears to be muscle, and we get the benefit of this in the numerous coolies who find employment on our Public Works and Tea Plantations. There is scarcely any perceptible increase in their importations; the total value during the four years is Rupees 1,700, while, on the other hand, the value of goods taken in exchange amounts to Rupees 4,200 only.

21. Again cloth is the only article worth mentioning; still, as this item includes all sorts of cloth and cotton goods, it is significant as giving proof of a demand for English goods.

22. What is known of their buildings and Public Works shows that they are an ingenious and mechanical people, and improved relations with the country would doubtless lead to a brisk trade.

23. There are two roads by which Bootan trade enters Darjeeling; *first via* Shaugney and Jungsa to Dalimcote, thence crossing the Sumlienghat to Poshook; *second*, from Paroo passing the frontier of Thibet and Bootan by Choomby and Rinchingong in Thibet, thence *via* the Chula Yeklah and Nathay Passes in Sikhim to the Burra Rungeet. With respect to this trade as that of the other countries nothing on their side seems called for but better roads.

Importations from Nepal.

24. Regarding the trade with Nepal I write with great uncertainty. The information I have received tends to show that trade during the last four years has remained much where it was; the only increase of importance appears to be in cattle and blankets, for both of which the increased population of Darjeeling affords a ready market.

25. The sales of 1863 show only Rupees 25,140 against Rupees 23,040 of 1860; the total prices realized in the four years amount to Rupees 96,960 of which only Rupees 4,000 were spent in return.

26. This is probably accounted for by Nepal bordering on other Districts more accessible than this. The latter sum is said to be spent entirely on chintz and cotton goods.

27. The figures both as regards Nepal and the other countries represent only sales effected to, and by, regular traders.

28. The Nepal traders reach us by three routes; *first via* Elamghurree in Nepal, crossing the Michee to Nagree; *second*, Mayoong in Nepal to Goong; *third via* Toonglong and Fulaloong in Nepal to Samaboong near Ghoke. No special difficulties are reported except as regards cattle and iron, the exportation of which is said to be prohibited and to be effected secretly. A small Duty is levied on the frontier on other articles.

29. As I have shown, the difficulties of access alone are complained of by those from whom I have gathered my information, but there is another and a far more important obstacle, which brings me to the first part of your letter under reply.

30. It is the uncertainty of the market, the purchasers being confined to few and scattered individuals, and there being no place where trade can be openly carried on, competition aroused, and cattle goods safely herded and stored, and the traders comfortably accommodated.

31. The traders from all these countries congregate here much about the same time at the end of the rains and during the cold weather, and I see no difficulty in carrying out the Lieutenant Governor's project of setting apart the Lebong Spur for these purposes, though eventually I would not limit the accommodation afforded to the Thibet traders alone. I some time ago reported to Government that I recommended the institution of an annual Fair, and that Cheeboo Lama would furnish ground on the Ghoke Hill, but that was with a view to its being easily accessible from the proposed road to Thibet, and, under present circumstances, the land at Lebong as being in immediate communication with one of the main roads and being Government property may be preferable. There was no use in commencing operations at the commencement of the rains with plenty of time before us, as the traders do not begin to arrive till the middle of October, but I have put things in train and will have a sufficient space cleared and rough sheds erected by the time they are needed; it would be difficult to establish a Bazar in so out-of-the-way a place, where the market would only be temporary and one will naturally arise with the necessity, and I will take care that due notice shall be given to those likely to assist in the matter.

From the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, — (No. 1335 T., dated Darjeeling, the 7th July 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 277, dated 30th ultimo, and enclosure, submitting the Report called for in Orders No. 58T., dated 2nd May last, regarding British trade with Sikhim, Thibet, Bootan and Nepal.

2. In reply I am desired to convey to you the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments for this interesting Report, which, though based on data of a very general description, gives a fair sketch of the trade now existing between Darjeeling, and the hill countries in its neighbourhood, and shows that under proper encouragement this trade is capable of considerable expansion, especially in the direction of Sikhim and Thibet. The instructions lately issued for the establishment of a Serai and Bazar on the Lebong Spur will obviate many of the difficulties in regard to residence, fuel, and fodder, of which the traders from Thibet complained last season.

3. I am desired to request that you will be so god as to make timely arrangements for conducting water to the place by a simple rough aqueduct. The road to the Great Rungeet must be kept up in good repair, and you should report whether a bridge might not be thrown across the river by means of which cattle could cross, and if so, at what cost. You will also call upon the Maharajah of Sikhim, through the Dewan Cheeboo Lama, to see that the road made to the Teesta by the British Forces in Sikhim in 1861 is kept in good repair.

4. The trade with Thibet would be much greater than it now is, if a supply of such commodities as the Thibetians are likely to require were available at moderate rates in Darjeeling. This is not the case now, because the few petty shop-keepers now at Darjeeling do not study the tastes of the Thibetian traders, and, carrying on business entirely on a retail scale, and with a view to local wants, are not able to offer their goods at prices which will bear the cost of transport to Thibet. You should give every information in your power to those likely to engage in the trade [redacted] Bootan with tea, the Planters must consult the tastes of the people of those countries and prepare brick tea for them. This can probably be done with advantage to the producers, and without in any way interfering with the preparation of the finer teas for the European market, for the brick tea is made of the coarse thick leaves which are not plucked for the ordinary manufacture and are now useless.

6. His Honor is aware of the great importance of having the road through Sikhim to the Thibet Frontier taken in hand at once. A road along the Teesta Valley and then *via* Rhinckh to the Nethai Pass would, near the Frontier, join an excellent road through the great mart of Jigartchi to Lhassa, and the whole distance would probably not occupy traders more than six weeks, though ordinarily the trade would be rather with Jigartchi and Phari than with Lhassa itself. The subject is of great importance at the present time, as in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, communication between Jigartchi and Lhassa is understood to be attended with some difficulty, and between Lhassa and China it is almost entirely broken of, and the Department Public Works will be requested to arrange for the survey of the road in the ensuing cold season.

INTRODUCTION OF DRY EARTH CONSERVANCY INTO THE JAILS OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.

From F. J. MOUAT, ESQ., M. D., Inspector-General of Jails Lower Provinces, to the Secy to the Government of Bengal,—(No. 257, dated Darjeeling, the 22nd April 1864.)

With reference to your letter No. 2436, dated 15th instant, I have the honor to state that the paper contained in the enclosure was submitted to the Prison Discipline Committee by me, when it appeared, during the discussion that ensued upon it, that a plan similar to it had been in use in the Punjab Jails for some years past with entire success. I myself saw it in use in a large Military Camp in France in which the ordure of a body of 45,000 Soldiers, with that of the Camp followers, and of a large number of Artillery and Cavalry horses, was rendered innocuous in a similar manner.

2. Eight months since, I circulated a copy of the paper in the Journal of the Society of Arts to some of the Medical Officers in charge of the professional duties of the Prisons under my control, requesting them to subject the plan to immediate trial in order that I might judge of the result in my then approaching tour of inspection. During that tour, I directed its introduction into every Jail visited by me, and explained the manner of its use personally to the Officers concerned. Where properly carried out the plan has everywhere succeeded.

3. As soon as the experiments at Alipore and the Great Jail and House of Correction succeeded perfectly, as I knew from previous trial and knowledge that they would do, I requested the Committee to supply me with 100 copies of the Memorandum, and at once sent it round to every Prison in my circle of superintendence, and directed the immediate and thorough adoption of the plan, which is now, I hope, in use in every Prison of the Lower Provinces.

4. It involved no additional expenditure; needed no new agency or construction of Privies; the materials were everywhere available; and the plan had been so successful in every place in which it had been tried, that I deemed no further trial to be necessary, and, therefore, introduced the plan at once. It was, and is, my intention to have reported the whole matter to the Government in the Annual Report now under preparation, and I trust that, in the circumstances above mentioned, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will be pleased to approve the steps I have already taken for its general introduction. My object in urging its immediate adoption was that the cholera season was at hand, and the dysenteric period would immediately follow it, when need of deodorizing and rendering all fœcal matters innocuous is always of paramount importance.

From J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces,—(No. 185T., dated Darjeeling, the 17th May 1864.)

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 257, dated 22nd ultimo, reporting on the use of dry earth as a deodorizing agent in Jails, and in reply to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of your proceedings in having authorized the introduction of the method of conservancy described by you into all the Jails of the Lower Provinces.

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CHINA.

(From the Overland Trade Report, July 11.)

Since our last report political affairs have anything but improved. It seems that although the immediate vicinity of the Capital is free from marauders, yet that the roads a little distance off are so entirely infested with mounted highwayman, as to fully account for the prostration of trade at Tientsin.

The policy pursued by the British Minister at Peking ever since the conclusion of the war, in his blind subservience to Mandarin pretensions, has ever been strongly animadverted on in this Report. The workings of Sir F. Bruce's mind appear to be singularly impelled by animosity to the British mercantile community of China. His Excellency, in the first instance, whilst the war was proceeding, embarked warmly in the Foreign Customs Inspectorate arrangement, the revenues whereof enabled the Imperial Government to fortify and to stake the Peiho in such a manner, that when he went thither for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the Tientsin treaty, the force he took with him was beaten off, after the lives of upwards of four hundred of his countrymen had been sacrificed under his eyes.

The perfidious spectacle made no difference in his Excellency's predilections, for he still clung to the prostitution of Consular, military and naval authority, to carry out his Custom scheme.

Another campaign was the result. An allied expedition of British and French forces was concentrated on Peking. On the march thither Capt. Brabazon, Capt. Anderson, and others, were captured by Imperial troops under a flag of truce, and put to a most cruel death by torture. The Capital was virtually captured, and the convention of Peking signed, which provided a residence at the Capital for Sir F. Bruce. He declined to reside there and left the palace assigned to the British Legation in charge of a student Interpreter until the following Spring, when it became clear that the Mandarins had really been humbled.

The designs of Mr. Lay in the dishonest attempt he made to invest himself with the sole direction of the Anglo-Chinese fleet, has doubtless tended to give a tangible shape to these Mandarin suspicions—but still it is undeniable, that Sir F. Bruce's infatuated obsequiousness towards the Mandarins, entirely failed to inspire the smallest feeling of gratitude or confidence, and that at the present moment the repellence and the hatred of the Mandarins towards the foreigners, especially British, were never stronger. And the worst of it is, that the lesson which their humiliation taught them has been thrown away by this line of conduct on the part of Sir F. Bruce, causing a return of those vapid pretensions, of that overweening conceit, of that claim to superiority which have ever been the characteristics of the rulers of the "Middle Kingdom."

These are not prognostications as to what may occur, but are deductions of what has happened. For instance, a British soldier, one of the guard of the Peking legation, was killed some little time since—the report issued of the occurrence was not the true one, although it satisfied the British Minister, as it was meant to do. The fact was that the man was brutally murdered by a large body of Mandarin soldiers, who, even had the poor man's conduct been ever so violent, which there is no evidence to prove that it was, were sufficiently strong to capture him. The man's death was never reported and would not have been known but for the accidental discovery of his body. The circumstance developed a strong anti-foreign feeling at Peking which had not previously manifested itself. Placards appeared on the walls calling on the people to rise and exterminate the foreigners, and members of the foreign legations were insulted in the streets, which had never previously occurred.

The upper classes appear to be extremely ill informed, and much excited against foreigners. The idea of accepting foreign aid in the capture of Nanking is indignantly repelled, and a sort of bravado held out that when Tseng-kwo-fan shall have taken that stronghold, his attention will be directed towards foreigners. This feeling is very prevalent and explains in a measure Tseng-kwo-fan's otherwise inexplicable refusal of foreign aid in a task which he can never accomplish without it.

Nor can it be argued for one moment that this anti-foreign feeling is confined to the people, and is not openly participated in by the Mandarins. The following incidents serve to illustrate forcibly the position of foreign political relations at Peking:—

A Danish Minister lately arrived in China, and having occasion to visit Peking, took up his quarters at the British Legation. The object of his visit can only be surmised, nor has anything transpired as to the treatment he received at the hands of the Chinese Government; but after he had left, Prince Kung addressed a Circular despatch to all the foreign legations, expressing his disapprobation at the Danish Minister's visit, and desiring that no foreigner whatever might be received at the Legations, nor indeed be allowed to visit Peking at all without a passport. The Russian Minister in acknowledging this despatch, animadverted on its impropriety—the French Minister, simply owned its receipt, whilst the British Minister fully concurred in its tenor, and promised to use his endeavors to carry out the Prince's views. And this indeed will be found to indicate the course generally adopted in all such matters.

Another case illustrative of the growing *hauteur* and repellence of the Mandarins is the following:—The Queen of Spain lately equipped a diplomatic mission for the purpose of arranging a treaty with the Imperial government. The mission arrived at the mouth of the Peiho in a man of war, when a Secretary was sent to Peking to arrange preliminaries. This officer's passport was demanded, and as he was not provided with such an instrument, he was discourteously ordered away. He pleaded the nature of his office but in vain.

Again,—about two years since the Portuguese made a treaty with the Chinese Government. This, the Governor of Macao went up a few weeks since to exchange the ratifications of. After the usual dilly dallying, the Mandarins refused to ratify, objecting to one of the clauses which arranged for the cession of Macao. The consequence was an abrupt termination of negociations, the Portuguese envoy wisely declaiming all discussion and satisfying himself with an indignant protest. As the treaty was made at Peking under the direct auspices of the Chinese cabient, the refusal to ratify it is simply an act of bad faith aggravated by discourtesy—because even if the Chinese Government had changed their minds on the subject, they should have communicated with the Macao authorities, and not have allowed the whole legation to have gone up on a wild goose chase.

These experiments may prove dangerous, inasmuch as a couple of small men of war may at any time blockade the Peiho.

Sir F. Bruce, the British Minister, proceeds to England by this mail. He leaves the legation in charge of his scretary, Mr. Wade, once a mercenary in the Chinese Custom House. This officer is a notorious Mandarin worshipper, and is little likely to improve relations.

Regarding affairs on the Yangtsze in connexion with the Taiping rebellion. The insurgents still hold Foochow and Nanking, without any apparent prospect of their being ousted. Late advices state that the Taipings had penetrated into the Green Tea districts of Kiangsi, and had taken three walled cities.

The French are manifesting considerable political aggression at Ningpo. They have established a sort of a dock yard and machine factory there, and having by some means obtained some steam engines, they are constructing a flotilla of gun boats to take the place of the Lay-Osborn fleet. The matter looks serious, for the conduct of the British government in the affair of that fleet was so questionable and exclusive, that it is impossible any remonstrance can be administered to the French for doing the very same thing. Still on the other hand the idea of this flotilla being entirely in the hands of the French, cannot be entertained without grave misgivings. French officers are as quick to take offence, so quick to obtain satisfaction, so imperious, so impracticable, and so totally uncommercial, that they are viewed by the Chinese with great dread, and by foreigners with apprehension. It is true that the Baron de Meritens, the Commissioner of Customs at Foochow, has displayed the very reverse of all these qualities, and has done more to develope trade than all the other officials in China put together, but he is an exception. He is at present here purchasing arms and munitions of war, which may be for the equipment of the flotilla, in which case he may be invested with the management—but even so the effect on British political influence will be serious, especially after the fraud attempted with the Lay-Osborn fleet, which the Chinese naturally attribute to the British Government.

The French have some troops at Ningpo, who conduct themselves in the most outrageous manner and who are held in absolute dread by the natives.

There is nothing to add to the last intelligence from Japan. It is understood on the arrival of H. M.'s 20th regiment, which left this about two weeks since, that it will be employed to protect the foreign settlement of Yokohama, when the fleet thus relieved of that arduous duty will attack the Prince of Nagato in his fortification in the Straits of Simonosaki.

H. M. Gun-boat *Bustard*, Commander Tucker, recently arrived at Amoy, having picked up some ten of the crew of brig *Susan Douglas*, reported some time ago as lost on the Island of Samasamma, east coast of Formosa. In consequence of information received from Consul Swinhoe, the Commander of the *Bustard* proceeded to search along the East Coast of that island, and discovered the missing portion of the crew in Black Rock Bay on board a small fishing Junk where they had been for several weeks, and were found in a half-starved condition and very much prostrated—excepting four Manila men who were in good health and were quite reconciled to their fate—these were not brought over to Amoy.

The gunboat then proceeded to the Pescadores to search for traces of the *Netherby*, which vessel struck on one of that group of Islands on her way from Foochow to London laden with Teas. After striking some large quantity of Teas were discharged into Junks when the *Netherby* got off, and the Junks made off, with the Tea; it is reported that this same Tea has been shipped at Formosa in some German vessel and gone on to Tientsin.

It is possible the *Netherby* has proceeded on her voyage.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "ILLAWARRA" ON THE VOLCANOS.

We did intend to refrain from publishing any particulars of the cause of the wreck until after the Naval Court should have investigated the matter. But in consequence of the numerous conflicting reports which are flying about the settlement, it is but just to Capt. Torckler that the particulars, so far as they have come to our knowledge, should be laid before our readers. The *Illawarra*, it will be remembered, previous to her being put on the passenger line between this port and Ningpo, was chartered by the Chinese Government for the suppression of piracy between Ningpo and Shanghai; and it will be seen by a reference to our back numbers the success which attended the numerous expeditions against pirates in the vicinity of the wreck of the ill-fated steamer, where Capt. Torckler's gallantry on all occasions has been specially marked, and it will also be seen from the particulars below, that the two years' experience which Capt. Torckler has had in this neighbourhood amongst a bloodthirsty set infesting the island, that it would have been injudicious to expose the lives of his crew by allowing them to remain by the wreck, until assistance could be obtained from Ningpo,—as the magazine was completely under water.

The *Illawarra*, with the native pilot, left Shanghai for Ningpo on the 21st inst., about 4 P. M., and passed the Lightship about 11 P. M. with a fresh S. E. wind, the weather being hazy at the time; she had on board a number of Chinese passengers, and every prospect of making a pleasant trip. The Captain was continually on deck during the night, about 3 a. m. left the deck in charge of the pilot and an European gunner as officer of the watch, the weather still a little hazy, with instructions to call him if any change should occur. At 4 a.m. a dense fog and land were observed right ahead. The helm was ported and the Captain called, who immediately came on deck, but too late to stop the engines before she struck, and in about 10 minutes she was full of water, fore and aft. The passengers and crew succeeded in saving all their luggage and a quantity of ship's stores, furniture, &c. The chief officer was then despatched to obtain the services of any Lorcha that might be near to transport the passengers and crew to Ningpo which he succeeded in procuring after a search of two hours. The whole of the passengers and crew were then taken off the Island. Captain Torckler considered that it was absolutely necessary for all hands to leave the wreck, as all the ammunition was under water, and could not repel an attack should any be made. The neighbourhood is noted for pirates and wreckers who are ever ready to plunder a stranded vessel, and to murder if necessary. Within 30 hours after Captain Torckler returned to the wreck with H. M. gunboat *Staunch* and a Lorcha in tow, and found that in so short a time the steamer had been completely gutted; her masts, hurricane deck, paddle boxes, the deck, and even the deck beams, had been torn out; the cabin was also cleared out. To accomplish the whole of this there could not have been less than from 300 to 400 men at work. Com. Keats of the *Staunch* with the engineers and ship's company worked in a most praiseworthy manner. The Engineers were up to their middle in water for two successive days, recovering what portions of the machinery they could get at, while the men recovered a portion of cargo. The Lorcha towed out by the *Staunch* cleared out without rendering any assistance, in direct opposition to the wishes of Com. Keats and Captain Torckler. After remaining two days, and a-half by the wreck and saving a considerable amount of property, the *Staunch* steamed back to Ningpo. The conduct of Com. Keat, officers, and crew throughout, deserves the greatest praise for their prompt and valuable assistance.—*Shanghai Recorder*.

By private advices from Hongkong we learn that H. M. S. *Ringdove*, Commander Brown R.N. went ashore on the Bombay shoal, when on her way to Hongkong. It was found necessary to throw the guns overboard in order to get her off.—*Id.*

COMMERCIAL.

RAW COTTON.—HONGKONG.—A good demand has prevailed during the fortnight, and prices advanced 50 cents. Since the arrival of the London mail of 26th May, the demand has however abated and this advance has been lost. Stocks being light, the market closes tolerably firm at the following quotations. Shanghai $31 *a* $33. Ningpo $33 *a* $34. Japan $35½ *a* $36. The sales of the fortnight are estimated at 12,000 bags and the stock at 15,000.

CANTON.—The sales of the fortnight amount to 3,000 bags Shanghai, 2,500 do. Ningpo, 1,000 do. Shantung, and 2,500 do. do. Japan, at previous rates for China, and at an advance of 5 mace to 1 *tael* on Japan. The stock on hand is stated at 2,500 bags Shanghai, 1,000 do. Ningpo, 250 do. Shantung, and 400 do. Japan.

SHANGHAI.—Business in this market has been of a considerably more animated nature during the last fortnight than during the previous one. Some fair to good samples of Shanghai denomination, in small quantities, as also Hankow and parcels of Chefoo have been on the market and have changed hands at rates slightly advanced, the principal purchases being we hear for the Indian market. Operations however are naturally much crippled by the present state of the money market, and the shortness of Sycee available, for which producers and native dealers are alone willing to make settlements.

Quotations at which settlements have been made range from Tls.19.50 to Tls.21 50 per picul. Chatoo Cotton is the most in demand, the color being superior to any other description of Chinese Cotton, and though not better, equal to the best. The parcels of this Cotton which have come forward are of course small, and sought for by speculators.

With regard to the market here for the coming season, advices on all hands speak of a very large yield; far more than the usual quantity having been planted, and the weather has been most favorable.

This will no doubt affect prices here somewhat, and it is very likely that supplies will be forced on the market as early as possible If we are to judge of the crop planted this year in the Cotton districts, by the increased quantity planted around Shanghai, it is not unlikely to nearly double that of last year.

OPIUM.—HONGKONG.—The supplies of the fortnight have been the cargoes of the *Thunder* and the *Lightning* from Calcutta, and *Jno. Bright*, and *Carnatic* from Bombay, bringing in all, 1850 ch. Patna, 1,150 do. Benares, and 1,977 do. Malwa.

Patna.—Soon after the departure of the last mail, the steamer *Thunder* arrived from Calcutta, bringing the first portion, say about 2,000 chests, of the Sixth Sale's drug, and was followed on the 4th inst., by the *Lightning* with an additional 1,000 chests. The steamer *Tynemouth* is now hourly expected with a further quantity of about 750 chests. Thus, supplies being very heavy, the market has naturally given way; and but for a small Chinese demand, which existed for the first few days, prices would, uniformly have retained a lower level, from the commencement of the fortnight, up to the present time. In the first place, the market for Patna opened at $490; but, as the demand set in just at a time when there was not so much opium ready for delivery, as it is now holders were enabled to obtain $495 *a* $497-50 and in some exceptional cases, even $500 per chest, for realy cargo. But the demand soon ceased and supplies accumulated, prices have receded again. The news from Shanghai are so very unfavorable, that we do not expect to see any business being done for that port for a length of time; besides the local demand is very small, and as exchange is rising, we expect prices to fall still further. At present the market is very quiet, and the nominal quotation to-day is $490 per chest.

A small amount of business has been transacted in time bargains and these are sellers of the drug to arrive from the seventh sale, at five dollars below the current rate for ready drug; which clearly indicates the downward tendency of the market, for the future.

Benares.—Next to nothing has been done in this drug; there are no buyers of it at present, and the market remains extremely quiet, with a nominal quotation of $475 per chest.

Malwa.—Foreigners have bought rather largely, during this fortnight. For really first quality drug they have paid $650 *a* 55, but latterly owing to the unfavorable news from Shanghae, they have withdrawn from the market, whilst holders are anxious to realize at even $945. Among the Chinese, the inquiry is but limited; owing to the credit given to them they are obliged to pay $650 *a* 55, which may be considered as the closing rate of this day.

SHANGHAI.—*Malwa.*—Since the departure of the last mail, nothing of any importance has been done in this drug. The unprecedented tightness of the money market, and the conflicting and depressing news from the principal consuming ports have deterred the Chinese dealers from buying more than is required for local consumption, and this too upon a very limited scale. Although the stocks are limited to a higher value, holders appear more anxious to dispose of their drug at an unprecedented Exchange at Tls.465 to 467 for first class Malwa, and Tls.370 to 375 for Patna, which are the closing quotations, with a drooping market and a gloomy prospect. Inferior drug is at present quite unsaleable.

The sales of the fortnight are reported at 1,202ch. Malwa and 237 do. Patna, the estimated stock on 2nd Inst, being 1,280 ch. Malwa and 720 ch. Patna.

SALTPETRE.—HONGKONG.—The purchase of 3,000 piculs by a foreign firm at about $10.80 has given a rally to the market and sales have since been made at $11.50. These purchases having been exported under Consular certificate the stock is reduced to 400 bags which is held at $12.50

EXCHANGE, BULLION, &c.

Gold.—The amount of this bullion received during this fortnight is three hundred and seventy thousand dollars value, and the total sent away, including the shipments per the "China" on the 29th ulto., and excluding those to leave by the "Malta" to-morrow, is four hundred and ninety thousand dollars; the price has receded in face of the advance on rupees.

Silver.—This bullion has unfortunately been very scarce of late, thereby preventing our affording relief to the Shanghae Market. Some ninety thousand dollars value has been received and about fifty thousand sent away.

Dollar Currency.—The exports have again been much in advance of the receipts, a feature which has been so strikingly apparent for some time past. The inward amount is three hundred and eighty thousand dollars, the outward ten hundred and seventy thousand. Clean coin have been but little sought after on account of their depreciation in Shanghai, and nothing can more forcibly illustrate the anomalous state of their currency, than that whilst in Shanghai 5 per cent. per mensem has been paid for loans upon security of clean dollars, deposited with a margin of 3 per cent. upon their market value; at the same time in Hongkong, large transactions have been made in loans at two and three months at rates ranging from 6 to 9 per cent. per annum.

Discount and Mortgages.—The very high rates ruling in the North of China have caused a demand here for money, but the utter impossibility of sending it up in currency prevents anything like an approximation to their value.

Exchange.—The most remarkable advance has taken place in rupee paper consequent upon the very limited transactions in drug. Sterling bills have remained comparatively steady, and in face of an advance in Shanghae during the fornight of 5d. in the tael, we have here but 1d. in the dollar, or a little over one fourth as much.

Exchange and Bullion closing Quotations.—

On London, 6 months' sight	4/10½
" New York, 5 months' sight payable London	4/10¾
" Calcutta, 3 days' sight	Rs. 234
" Bombay 3 days' sight	234
" Shanghai, 3 days' sight	Tls 69

SHANGHAI.—

On LONDON.—	Closing rate.	Lowest rate.	Highest rate.
Banks	7s. 1d.	6s. 11½d.	7s. 1d.
First Class Credits	7s. 2d.	6s. 2½d.	7s. 2d.
Private and Documentary	7s. 2d.	6s. 2½d.	7s. 2½d.
On INDIA.—			
Bombay	333.	327.	333.
Calcutta	333.	327.	332.
On HONGKONG.—			
Bank, 3 d/s	32 per cent.	31.	32.
Private, 30 d/s	34 "	31.	34.
Merchant's Paper		£750,000	
Bank Paper		£375,000	
Rupees		Ten Lacs.	

MANILA.—The rate on London is unaltered, say 4/7½, for Bank Drafts.—There is little doing on Hong-kong, but 30 d/s Bills could be sold at 4 per cent. premium.

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG.—A fair amount of business has been done since the departure of last mail, considering the large amount of Shipping in harbour. Several vessels have been chartered for the Northern ports, but not at very remunerative rates. What there is left of American tonnage, now find employment—one vessel has sailed for New York.

SHANGHAI.—A further decline in rates for Coast Charters has taken place. The considerable reduction of the rates for the Northern Ports caused some Charters on speculation, which has made more settlements to-day than expected, considering the dull state of business.

At present, rates are quite nominal, a great number of vessels being disengaged and but little employment offering.

For London the rate for Tea has declined to £4 per ton for clipper ships. The *Knight Templar* is loading a general cargo at £3 per ton. The *Southern Empire* has been taken off the berth which tended materially to keep the rate up to £4 per ton.

For Liverpool, some vessels are taken up at £3 per ton (Cotton.) The *Affghan* and *Hougoumont* are full engaged at £3 10s. per ton. The *Essex* was circulated to load at £2 per ton and the *Sea Snake* is said to be full engaged at £3 10s. per ton.

THE BOMBAY BUTCHERS.

(From the Mofussilite.)

The Bombay journals have recorded a conspiracy, that has lately taken place at Bombay, in the Fort Market, amongst the Mahomedan butchers. It appears that as they had no opposition, they used to do pretty well as they liked; sometimes, they offered for sale, meat totally unfit for food; at other times they shut up their shops, and the would-be purchasers had to get meat wherever they could find it; and then again when the butchers chose to sell they charged extravagant rates for it. Every one cried out for the Bazaar Master, asking what he was about. At length he was forced to interfere, and the result was that the butchers shut their shops up altogether. In this dilemma, the Parsees stepped in to the rescue and opened shops for the sale of meat, the effect of which was that the Mahomedans had to give in, open their stalls again, and sell their meat at a reduction of two annas per lb. on their previous high prices.

In drawing the attention of our readers to the above, we wish to point out, that it was not the Bazaar Master who did any good in the matter, but that the Mahomedan butchers were forced to give in by the very people whom they wished to fleece by their extortion.

In the bazaars at every station in India, there are supposed to be tables shewing the rates placed upon every article of consumption for sale, with the exception of meat. These rates are never adhered to, although a copy is supposed to be always hanging up in the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, by whom the tabular statement is supposed to be compiled and signed. Why meat should be excluded from the list we cannot tell. Those who are not members of "Mutton Clubs," know what wretched stuff they are obliged to eat, in spite of the assurance that it is "gram-fed." The European community in every large station should follow the example of the Parsees at Bombay, and adopt stringent measures to ensure having a supply of good meat at reasonable rates, then there would soon be a much better quality of cattle offered for sale in the markets.

If people in India would only once pay a visit to the butchers' shops from whence most of the meat they eat is obtained in the bazaars, they would see quite sufficient to prove the necessity of taking some measures to obtain more cleanly and wholesome food. The meat market is generally stuck in the filthiest portion of the bazaar. If the butchers were obliged to rent houses in the most conspicuous part, so that every one passing could see what amount of apparent cleanliness existed amongst them, it would be some slight check upon the evil. They should be fined heavily for offering bad and unwholesome meat for sale, or for charging above a certain price which would allow them a fair profit. Bazaar Sergeants should be ordered to report frequently on the state of the meat market, and the Magistrate should occasionally give check visits to see that his orders were carried out.

At Bombay when the Bazaar Master interfered, the butchers, as we said before, shut up their shops, so that in that case the evil was aggravated, instead of remedied, by his visit. The law had no power to make them sell at fair rates. We cannot understand why Magistrates have not the power to compel the butchers to sell meat at a certain price as well as grain, rice, or any other bazaar commodity. At any rate, it would be no extra expense to Government to look after the butchers a little, and as we hinted above, make them come out of the back lanes and set the Bazaar Serjeants to watch them. Until something of the kind is done, we shall either have to keep up our own "Mutton Clubs," or put up with any poor animal food we can get.

THE DEERHOUND, THE ALABAMA, AND THE KEARSARGE.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

Sir,—As two correspondents of your journal, in giving their versions of the fight between the Alabama and Kearsarge, have designated my share in the escape of Captain Semmes and a portion of the crew of the sunken ship as "dishonourable," and have moreover affirmed that my yacht the Deerhound was in the harbour of Cherbourg before the engagement, and proceeded thence on the morning of the engagement in order to assist the Alabama, I presume I may trespass upon your kindness so far as to ask for an opportunity to repudiate the imputation and deny the assertion. They admit that when the Alabama went down the yacht, being near the Kearsarge, was hailed by Captain Winslow and requested to aid in picking up the men who were in the water; but they intimate that my services were expected to be merely ministerial; or, in other words, that I was to put myself under the command of Captain Winslow, and place my yacht at his disposal for the capture of the poor fellows who were struggling in the water for their lives. The fact is, that when we passed the Kearsarge the captain cried out, "For God's sake do what you can to save them," and that was my warrant for interfering in any way for the aid and succour of his enemies. It may be a question with some whether, without that warrant, I should have been justified in endeavouring to rescue any of the crew of the Alabama; but my own opinion is that a man drowning in the open sea cannot be regarded as an enemy at the time to any body, and is therefore entitled to the assistance of any passer-by. Be this as it may, I had the earnest request of Captain Winslow to rescue as many of the men who were in the water as I could lay hold of, but that request was not coupled with any stipulation to the effect that I should deliver up the rescued men to him as his prisoners. If it had been I should have declined the task, because I should have deemed it dishonourable—that is, inconsistent with my notions of honour—to lend my yacht and crew for the purpose of rescuing those brave men from drowning only to hand them over to their enemies for imprisonment, ill-treatment, and perhaps execution. One of your correspondents opens his letter by expressing a desire to bring to the notice of the yacht clubs of England the conduct of the commander of the Deerhound which followed the engagement of the Alabama and Kearsarge. Now that my conduct has been impugned I am equally wishful that it should come under the notice of the yacht clubs of England, and I am quite willing to leave the point of "honour" to be decided by my brother yachtsmen, and, indeed, by any tribunal of gentlemen. As to my legal right to take away Captain Semmes and his friends, I have been educated in the belief that an English ship is English territory, and I am, therefore, unable even now to discover why I was more bound to surrender the people of the Alabama whom I had on board my yacht than the owner of a garden on the south coast of England would have been if they had swum to such a place and landed there, or than the Mayor of Southampton was when they were lodging in that city, or than the British government is now that it is known that they are somewhere in England.

Your other correspondent says that Captain Winslow declares that "the reason he did not pursue the Deerhound or fire into her was that he could not believe at the time that any one carrying the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron could act so dishonourable a part as to carry off the prisoners whom he had requested him to save from feelings of humanity." I was not aware then, and I am not aware now, that the men whom I saved were or ever had been his prisoners. Whether any of the circumstances which had preceded the sinking of the Alabama constituted them prisoners was a question that never came under my consideration, and one which I am not disposed to discuss even now. I can only say that it is new doctrine to me, that when one ship sinks another in warfare the crew of the sunken ship are debarred from swimming for their lives and seeking refuge wherever they can find it, and it is a doctrine which I shall not accept unless backed by better authority than that of the master of the Kearsarge. What Captain Winslow's notion of humanity may be is a point beyond my knowledge, but I have good reason for believing that not many members of the Royal Yacht Squadron would, from "motives of humanity," have taken Captain Semmes from the water in order to give him up to the tender mercies of Captain Winslow and his compatriots. Another reason than that assigned by your correspondent for that hero's forbearance may be imagined in the reflection that such a performance as that of Captain Wilkes, who dragged two "enemies," or "rebels" from an English ship, would not bear repetition. Your anonymous corresdondent further says that "Captain Winslow would now have all the officers and men of the Alabama as prisoners had he not placed too much confidence in the honour of an Englishman who carried the flag of the Royal Yacht Squadron." This is a very questionable assertion, for why did Captain Winslow confide in that Englishman? Why did he implore his interference, calling out, "For God's sake do what you can to save them?" I presume it was because he could not or would not save them himself. The fact is that if the captain and crew of the Alabama had depended for safety altogether upon Captain Winslow, not one half of them would have been saved. He got quite as many of them as he could lay hold of in time enough to deliver them from drowning.

I come now to the more definite charges advanced by your correspondents, and these I will soon dispose of. They maintain that my yacht was in the harbour of Cherbourg for the purpcse of assisting the Alabama, and that her movements before the action prove that she attended her for the same object. My impression is that the yacht was in Cherbourg to suit my convenience and pleasure, and I am quite sure that when there I neither did, nor intended to do, anything to serve the Alabama. We steamed out on Sunday morning to see the engagement, and the resolution to do so was the result of a family council whereat the question "to go out," or "not to go out," was duly discussed, and the decision in the affirmative was carried by the juveniles rather against the wish of both myself and my wife. Had I contemplated taking any part in the movements of the Alabama I do not think I should have been accompanied with my wife and several young chidren. One of your correspondents, however, says that he knows that the Deerhound did assist the Alabama, and if he does know this he knows more than I do. As to the movements of the Deerhound before the action, all the movements with which I was acquainted were for the objects of enjoying the summer morning, and getting a good and safe place from which to watch the engagement. Another of your correspondent's declares that since the affair it has been discovered that the Deerhound was a consort of the Alabama, and on the night before had received many valuable articles for safekeeping from that vessel. This is simply untrue. Before the engagement neither I nor any of my family had any knowledge of or communication with either Captain Semmes, any of his officers, or any of his crew. Since the fight I have inquired from my captain whether he or any of my crew had had any communication with the captain or crew of the Alabama prior to meeting them on the Deerhound after the engagement, and his answer, given in the most emphatic manner, has been "None whatever." As to the deposit of chronometers and other valuable articles, the whole story is a myth. Nothing was brought from the Alabama to the Deerhound, and I never heard of the tale until I saw it in an extract from your own columns. After the fight was over, the drowning men picked up, and the Deerhound steaming away to Southampton, some of the officers who had been saved began to express their acknowledgments for my services, and my reply to them, which was addressed also to all who stood around, was:—"Gentlemen, you have no need to give me any special thanks. I should have done exactly the same for the other people if they had needed it." This speech would have been a needless, and indeed an absurd piece of hypocrisy, if there had been any league or alliance between the Alabama and the Deerhound.

Both your correspondents agree in maintaining that Chaptain Semmes and such of his crew as were taken away by the Deerhound are bound in honour to consider themselves still as prisoners and to render themselves to their lawful captors as soon as practicable. This is a point which I have nothing to do with, and therefore I shall not discuss it. My object in this letter is merely to vindicate my conduct from misrepresentation; and I trust that in aiming at this I have not transgressed any of your rules of correspondence, and shall therefore be entitled to a place in your columns.—I am, &c.,

JOHN LANCASTER.

Hindley-hall, Wigan, June 27.

The following correspondence between Mr. Mason and Mr. Lancaster, the owner of the Deerhound, has been forwarded to us for publication:

"24, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, London, June 21.

"Dear Sir,—I received from Captain Semmes at Southampton, where I had the pleasure to see you yesterday, a full report of the efficient service rendered under your orders by the officers and crew of your yacht, the Deerhound, in rescuing him, with thirteen of his officers and twenty-seven of his crew, from their impending fate, after the loss of his ship.

"Captain Semmes reports that finding the Alabama actually sinking, he had barely time to despatch his wounded in his own boats to the enemy's ship, when the Alabama whent down, and that nothing was left to those who remained on board but to throw themselves into the sea. Their own boats absent, there seemed no prospect of relief, when your yacht arrived in their midst, and your boats were launched; and he impressively told me that to this timely and generous succour he, with most of his officers and a portion of his crew, were indebted for their safety. He further told me that on their arrival on board the yacht every care and kindness were extended to them which their exhausted condition required, even to supplying all with dry clothing.

"I am fully aware of the noble and disinterested spirit which prompted you to go to the rescue of the gallant crew of the Alabama, and that I can add nothing to the recompense already received by you and those acting under you in the consciousness of having done as you would be done by; yet you will permit me to thank you, and, through you, the captain, officers, and crew of the Deerhound, for this signal service—and to say that, in doing so, I but anticipate the greatful sentiment of my country and of the government of the Confederate States.—I have the honour to be, dear sir, most respectfully and truly your obedient servant,

"J. N. MASON.

"John Lancaster, Esq., Hindley Hall, Wigan."

"Hindley Hall, near Wigan, June 24.

"Dear sir,—I am in due receipt of your esteemed favour of the 21st inst., and am gratified to find that the timely aid we rendered with the yacht Deerhound to the gallant captain and officers and crew of the Alabama has met with your approval. I shall always look back to that event with satisfaction, however much we may regret the result which necessitated my interference.—Yours very respectfully,

"JOHN LANCASTER.

"The Hon. J. M. Mason."

RACING AND RACEHORSES.

(To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir,—It is difficult to comprise in one letter the arguments which are necessary to enlighten the public respecting the alleged deterioration of racehorses, owing to the modern system of light weights and short courses, that I am induced to trespass on your columns to place the subject in a point of view consistent with common sense.

There can be but one opinion among all persons who are interested in the turf that the grand object in breeding is to combine good size, great strength, and power of endurance with superior speed. This has never been lost sight of. Our motto is "*Forves creantur fortibus et bonis.*" We have succeeded in establishing a breed with one-fifth more speed and more strength than the original stock—an increased average stature from 14 hands to 15½ in 13 generations from the first imported stallions, Darley Arabian, Byerly Turk, without a drop of mixed blood, and we have a firm conviction, with ready proofs, that no horses in the world can be compared to them.

On the authority of Abd-el-Kader and my Indian friends, the race of Zad-el-Rakeb, the gift of Solomon to the tribe of Azd, has not degenerated since 1720 when the calibre of the English racehorse was probably on a par with the barbs which now adorn the Gibraltar meeting. Admit this fact, and it is patent to every racing man that the best of these "divine horses" which according to Eastern history, descended as a heavenly gift from Adam to Ismael, Ismael to Solomon, from Solomon to Mahomet, and from Mahomet to our own times, cannot compete with the Anglo-Arabian at a difference of five stones; a thoroughbred butcher's hack will beat the Flower of the Desert any distance under 100 miles.

If there is a depreciation, why ascribe it to the abolition of heavy weights, or to the substitution of shorter courses? the natural solution would be that it is owing to the sale of our most valuable stock to every country in Europe, to China, to Australia, New Zealand. But we have enough left to challenge all the world. The Emperor and the French Government are liberal in their racing prizes and promote the improvement of the Anglo-Arabian on national grounds. They well deserve success. In Great Britain, under the cold shadow of the Crown and the Government doling out a miserable donation in the shape of encouragement, we not only hold our ground, but we advance with rapid strides. In 1843 the total amount of stakes, plates, and matches was 199,000*l.*, in 1863 it was above 250,000*l.*, without including the Royal plates.

The deterioration of horses is a pure fiction. Stockwell, King Tom, Young Melbourne (Nabob, sold to France), and many other stallions are framed to gallop under 20st.; the first charges 100*l.*, King Tom 75*l.* next season for the chance of a foal. You may see in Lord Glasgow's and Baron Rothschild's stables 20 horses up to 18st. 60 years ago you could not have found five thoroughbred horses of this description in the United Kingdom. Fine yearling colts fetch at auction from 450 to 800 guineas, if they appear likely to stay a distance and to carry heavy weights. That ought to be sufficient answer to those persons who imagine that light weights and short courses are detrimental to the breed and, encourage "leggy weeds." How can we improve our system?

The 2,700 brood mares produce about the same number of "leggy weeds" as other domestic animals in proportion to the first class. In the human race there is a difference much greater to their discredit. As there is a national prejudice against converting horses into beef, some are kept on in training to take their chance in short races for the amusement of their owners. If "those who pay the fiddler have a right to call the tune," why are they to be abused by certain amateurs, who rarely subscribe to a racing prize, and who are never troubled with a trainer's bill? These gentlemen profess a horror for short courses, and a predilection for the old four-mile Queen's Plates, which broke down so many horses that they were revised in 1833, 1847, and 1861. Although I deprecate a return to the barbarous system, I am a strenuous advocate for two national prizes to test the capabilities of endurance—small sweepstakes, added to plates of 2,000*l.*, to be run for at Newmarket, on the Round Course for four years and upwards, on the 1st October; the other in the Houghton Meeting, the Beacon Course, for any horse carrying 11st., the winner of the first plate 7lb. extra.

It is an axiom in racing, both with man and horse, that the constant habit of carrying heavy weights destroys quick action. The speed of the fastest man would be a nullity if he were employed for a year as a heavy porter.

Tailors, from the life they lead, and from never wearing heavy boots, preserve their speed. They can give 10 yards in 100 to any of the industrious classes who carry heavy burdens, as weight on shoulders deadens the elasticity of the sinews, and stiffens the muscles of the legs.

It is equally destructive to the speed of horses. Train the fastest horse at Newmarket under 11st., and in six months he will entirely lose his racing form. Emblem and Emblematic, the winners of the Liverpool Steeplechases, cannot beat a moderate three-year-old at even weights for two miles. When horses lose their speed without any apparent cause, the trainers ascribe it to the decay of nature or to the effects of age. In 99 cases out of 100 it is owing to exercising them under heavy lads, who have been retained in their service from charitable motives.

I admit that horses famed for running long distances are scarce, because the game is so seldom played. The heroes of old were generally small horses. The celebrated Gimcrack, in 1765, stood 13 hands 3½ inches. Latterly we have bred more for size and strength. From the days of Rubens, Castrel, and Selim (1810), we have looked for speed to win the valuable one-mile sweepstakes; but size and strength will be served when great weights are to be carried. In 1824 the speedy and magnificent Sultan beat the stout Centaur on the Round Course at 12st. and 11st. 9lb.; but the same year Centaur turned the tables on him at 9st. 3lb. and 9st. on the Beacon Course, and had the big one extended at the turn of the lands.

Mahratta, a large, powerful horse, which could not get six furlongs at light weights in good company, could carry me, riding 17st., four miles under 11 minutes. He afterwards turned out a very stout hunter. This convinces me that a great-framed racehorse which would be beaten 500 yards in four miles by a clear-winded small horse, carrying 7st. 7lb. each, would reverse the case to the same amount at 16st., when the little one could not act under the weight. Therefore, by gaining great size and strength we have adapted the Anglo-Arabian to carry heavy men across the country, and at the head of their regiments; *this is the national view of the subject.* It may be difficult to procure such horses, because foreign agents will give 600*l.* for any thoroughbred horse up to 14st. which can bend his knees, to supply Royal and Imperial stables on the Continent.

As the price of young stock depends in great measure on the amount of prizes *in prospectu*, every withdrawal of public money affects their value. The present Royal plates (insignificant as they appear) are boons to the breeder, and afford amusement to our country friends. Their abolition would be a drop of water to the Revenue, which derives a great income from the turf. Calculate the sum of money which the Treasury receives in eight days from the dense crowds at Ascot and Epsom.

Nobody imagines that in an assembly of sensible and thoroughbred gentlemen Mr. Percy Wyndham's motion will find support.*—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, H. J. ROUS.

13, Berkeley-square, June 27.

* Our correspondent has shown only his customary foresight in all matters relating, however remotely, to the Turf. Mr. Percy Wyndham's motion, as will be seen by our Parliamentary Report, found no support.

BABIES' NAMES.

(From the Spectator.)

The earnest little discussion which arises in a new nursery as to "dear baby's name" seems a little absurd to outsiders, but the instinct of mothers is right. The baby will not be Lord High Chancellor or an Archbishop, as mamma and nurse think so probable, but through life one of the most direct influences bearing upon his fortunes will be his name. It is almost a quality which his mother gives him, something which may smooth his path like a new faculty, or retard it like some physical want or bodily deformity. So great is its influence that it seems a little hard the parent should have so despotic a power, that the child himself should not, say at fifteen, have the right to insist if he sees fit upon a legal rechristening. He must accept the family cognomen like any other decree of Fate, and consent to be Sim for the same reason that he consents to be red-haired. But he need not be Sardanapalus Sim any more than he need have his eyebrows shaved, and it is a little unjust that a Byron-struck mother should have the right to inflict such a deformity. We do not allow a mother to tattoo a child, or burn letters upon its forehead, or snip bits off an already snub nose, and why should she be permitted to brand her child still more effectually, burden his life with a name like Adonijah, or Alietta Mehetabal Chinnery Stubbs, or Susannah Marianna Money-buckle Clayton, all real names of to-day, or render it ridiculous by calling him,—we know the man, Noah's Ark Hodgson? The mother would be hooted if she deliberately bred her son as a scamp, yet she may call him Jerry,—or taught him to be a sneak, yet she can compel all men to call him Uriah. It is very hard, and in that coming time when the dignity of humanity is fully appreciated, we expect to hear of a revolt of universal childhood in favour of extending that dearly loved privilege of babies, "doing things one's ownself," to the right of rechristening. Mothers, however, are usually pretty sensitive to ridicule, and horrible names are consequently growing less common; but still there is a want of principle in the matter, a need of a nursery law to which the injudicious, or the weak, or the over-political may at a pinch appeal. Women are imaginative, and apt to fall under the influence of novels and superstition, leading to names like Zanoni Tompkins, and Mephibosheth Britain; and fathers are disposed to name their children not with any reference to their comfort, but to advertise their own connections, or convictions, or, worse than all, admirations. Whether any man ever really called his son Acts because "he'd used up the Evangelists, and wanted to compliment the Apostles a bit," may reasonably be doubted, but the habit of "complimenting" the great by using their names is very widely diffused. Percy at one time because so common as to be regularly admitted into the list of "Christian names," and Victor will from this year be added to that very limited repertoire. There must be scores of children by this time all ticketed Garibaldi, a process equivalent to branding a date on their foreheads, and it is lucky for the next generation of girls that the Princess's name is an old one, for if it had been Cæsarea or Napoleona they would have borne it none the less. So long as the name is generic mere ugliness does not greatly matter to the child, but a name given from admiration is almost always peculiar, and if the original wearer were widely known it is difficult to inflict on a child a deeper injury. It puts him throughout his whole life out of gear with his associations, dislocates the idea of the man from the idea of his name till the mere mention of him excites a smile. If his career is utterly unlike that of his namesake there is a sense of disonance, if it resembles it there is the impression of inferiorty. Nothing could be worse for a rising general than to be named Napoleon, yet the title would sound as ridiculous if attached to a white-faced curate. In most instances the secret idea of the unlucky man would be to live up to his name, to be Mirabeau Stubbs the Revolutionist, idea sure to spoil his life; but even if it worked the other way, half his energy would be exhausted in merely getting rid of his burden. There is or was a very respectable shoemaker in Norwich to whom his father, a free-thinker like most cobblers, gave the names of Voltaire Paine Smith. Smith grew up a meek, godly Sunday-school teacher, with no brains, and his name would have proved a serious embarrassment to his piety but that his neighbours fortunately for his repute in class meeting could not pronounce it. They called him in their ignorance Vulture Smith, and the poor man complained with tears in his eyes that he, best meaning of imbecile mortals, was universally believed to have earned a nickname by cruel usury. "Napoleon Price" of Bond Street, we suspect, has found his name worth an annuity, for nobody can forget his advertisements, from the absurd contrast between the ideas suggested by the conqueror's name and the hair oil his namesake sells, but in private life it must be a very considerable bore. There is the poor man who died this week so suddenly at the St. Pancras meeting, Mr. Washington Wilks. He was, we believe, a decidedly intelligent man, very earnest in his somewhat advanced opinions, and a very good speaker, but if he had been an orator beyond compare he never could have lived down his name. Somehow the treble relation called up by it, the remembrance of Washington and of Wilks, and of the difference between the two, and the sense of the contrast between both and a vestry agitator, was too strong for common sense or kindliness. We heard a very good-natured man remark on the catastrophe, "natural for such a name to die of a public meeting," and probably except among those who knew him there was not one who could quite escape the sense of incongruity between the horror of the event and the effect of the sufferer's name, and all incongruity is grotesque. Byron Brown may be a most respectable man, but nobody will ever believe in his verses, and Demosthenes Jones had better follow any trade than that of a public speaker. The mothers may rest assured that of all the mistakes they can make, that of giving their babies names which suggest to all men distinct associations, calling their boys Gracchus or their daughters Semiramis, is the very worst. There is some reason for the growing dislike to the twelve or fifteen names once called distinctively Christian, probably because they have no relation whatever to Christianity,—for the use of a name is to ensure distinctiveness, and when whole clans are named Henry, distinctiveness is not attained. But if they want a new list let them shun the conquerors, and poets, and politicians, and agitators, and ancient Hebrews, and either employ a surname,—the use of the mother's surname as the eldest son's prænomen is a blameless and useful custom, and very "aristocratic,"—or revert to the old Saxon reservoir now so liberally drawn upon for girls, but still neglected for boys names.

DOING THE DOCTORS.

Scene.—A room in the Horse Guards. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge and Sir Charles Wood seated at a table. Dr. Gibson and a Secretary at another table in the same room.

Duke of Cambridge.—"Well, Wood, what about these Doctors?"

Sir C. Wood.—"Well, your Royal Highness, I was thinking if we could devise a plan, whereby the Medical Officers of the late Indian Service might be amalgamated with those of the Royal——"

Cambridge.—"I'm —— if I do; do you think I am going to have a lot of black fellows in the Royal Service; how are they to stand Canada and other cold places?"

Wood.—"Your Royal Highness, excuse me, is labouring under a mistake; the Medical Officers of the late Indian Service are, I assure you, not natives, but English gen——."

Cambridge.—"Pooh! nonsense, ask Gibson there, he knows. Gibson, didn't you tell me the Indian Doctors were all black fellows?"

Dr. Gibson.—"Not *all*, your Royal Highness. I——"

Wood.—"Dr. Gibson, how could you thus prejudice His Royal Highness against gentlemen of your own profession. The rivalry of services should in a scientific ——"

Cambridge.—"Stop that Wood, none of your lofty eloquence here, keep that for the House. I tell you, *I won't have them* in the Royal Army. I have snobs enough—pardon Gibson, I'm speaking only of the juniors—already. You must do something for your fellows, and do something handsome too, for we are at an awful discount just now with these Medicos. Give them some more pay, that will do, and I may get some Doctors to go out to India."

Wood.—"Your Royal Highness forgets I have many and serious claims on the funds of the Indian Exchequer; and I assure you if I read these gentlemen aright, a little courtesy and appreciation of their services would go far to ——"

Cambridge.—"Oh bother! there you're off again; no! no! you write a despatch out, promise all sorts of things, and increase their pay a little, and I will get Gibson to send it to the 'Scalpel.'"

Dr. Gibson.—"'Lancet' your Royal Highness."

Cambridge.—"'Lancet,' 'Amputating knife' if you like, or whatever the rascally newspaper is called, and have it published; and of course they'll fancy we are going to do all sorts of things, and Gibson will get his ranks filled again. Ta! Ta! Wood; how is her Ladyship?"

Wood.—"Quite well thank you, but your Royal Highness ——"

(Exit George whistling *Questa o Quella.*)

Wood.—"Well, I suppose he *won't* have it—but how am I to increase the pay; there's the Civil Service, the Staff Corps, the row about the Locals, I must give a good lot away there?"

Dr. Gibson.—"If I might venture to suggest Sir Charles, give the pay of the rank and ——"

Wood.—"Cut the Head money and Staff allowances! of course, not a bad idea, thank you, Dr. Gibson, thank you, yes! that's a very good idea, I'll see about it at once thank you. Good morning, Dr. Gibson—good morning; very happy at any time if I can be of service, I'm sure; not a bad idea—save money by Jove, Good morning."

(Exit Sir Charles—leaving poor Dr. Gibson bewildered—and so to the Westminster Hotel; thence the Despatch "DOING THE DOCTORS.")—*Madras Times.*

As our army moved from the field of blood and carnage, it passed among heaps of rebel slain slightly covered with earth. From one of those heaps an arm protruded, with palm opening upward, towards the passing column; at the sight of which an Irish soldier exclaimed, "Jabez! Lieutenant, an' see the rebel; he is after *raching* out his hand to *git* his land-warrant."—"*Editor's Drawer,*" in *Harper's New Monthly Magazine.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 4TH.

Hadley, Captain G. L., 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Mhow.
Player, Lieutenant H. A. H., 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Mhow.
Bennett, Lieutenant W. W., 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Mhow.
Crane, Lieutenant H. A., 72nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mhow.
Kirby, Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, on leave, from Poona.
Stirke, Lieutenant W. R., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

GARRISON ORDER.—AUGUST 4TH.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL MURRAY, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave to proceed to England by the Overland route on medical certificate:—
Lieutenant E. W. Buller, 6/12 Royal Artillery.
This officer is not available for duty with troops.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 3rd Aug.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Lieutenant W. W. Benson, C. Battery, E. Brigade Royal Artillery, from 1st August to 15th September, in extension, to remain at Umballah on private affairs.

Lieutenant E. C. P. Pigott, (Adjutant), 44th Foot, from 14th August 1864 to 13th February 1865, in extension to remain in England on private affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Lieutenant E. W. Buller, No. 6 Battery, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, from 1st to 30th August, to proceed to Bombay on Medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Assistant Surgeon H. W. Devlin, 44th Foot, for one month from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 3rd August 1864.

Mr. T. H. Stewart is appointed to act as Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kaira.

Mr. A. Jacob, C.E., Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sattara, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st September 1864, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on 12 months' leave of absence from the date of the departure of the first Mail Steamer in September.

The Rev. R. Montgomery and the Rev. J. V. S. Taylor, Ministers and Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, are authorized to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1854.

The Reverend W. Beynon is granted a Licence to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1864.

Under the provisions of Clauses IV. and V. of Section I. Part I. of Act XXV. of 1864, the following Missionaries of the Basle Evangelical Missionary Society are granted Licences to solemnize marriages in this Presidency of persons professing the Christian religion:—

Rev. G. Wurth, at present residing at Bettigherry, Rev. J.G. Kies, at present residing at Kulladghee, Rev. J. Huber at present residing at Hooblee, Rev. J. Mack, at present residing at Hooblee, Rev. K. Brunner, at present residing at Bettigherry, Rev. J. J. Thumm, at present residing at Kulladghee, Rev. Chr. F. Kranss, at present residing at Dharwar, Rev. W. Stokes, at present residing at Bettigherry, and Rev. T. Costa, at present residing at Dharwar, The Rev. Paul Peerajee, Native Minister, connected with the London Missionary Society, is granted a Licence to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Act XXV. of 1864.

The Rev. W. K. Fletcher has privilege leave for one month, to date from the 1st instant.

HARBOUR AND PILOTAGE BOARD.

Mr. William Mather, 2nd Mate of the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba, to be Probationary Pilot, vice Ash, deceased.

Mr. W. O. Jones to be 2nd Mate of the Outer Light Vessel, Colaba, from the 1st August 1864, vice Mather, transferred to the Pilot Department, to complete complement.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE POLICE COMMISSIONER, S. D.

Lieutenant A. LeMessurier, R.E., Mr. F. Robins, Civil Engineer, and Mr. W. Lester, have been appointed Municipal Commissioners for the City of Poona.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AUG.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
4	John Bright (s)	Betham	Hongkong July 12.
	Arabia (s)	Patterson	Calcutta July 15.

DEPARTURES.

AUG.	SHIPS	COMMANDERS.	TO
4	British Empire	Jones	Liverpool.
	Raby Castle	Sharp	Calcutta.
	Colombo	Evans	Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per C. M. S. N. Co.'s Steamer *John Bright*, from Hongkong.—Mrs. Betham and son; and one native.

The Ship *Coronet*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. t.
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.
London	Cotton	Nominal.
	Seeds	
To Clyde		Nothing doing.
To Hull		

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—July 27, *Lord Clyde*, Littlepage, from Calcutta 20th July; *Severn*, King, from Auckland 24th May; *Sydenham*, Harding, from Bombay 11th July; *Hanover*, Rich, from London 9th April; *Nagasaki*, Campbell, from Bombay 12th July; *Louis Gaveaux*, Ribaulet, from Bourbon 7th July; *Lightning*, *Powerful*, *John Scott*, and *Elizabeth*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—July 28, P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamer *Bengal*, G. Dunn, from Calcutta 23rd July.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY 4TH AUGUST 1864.

London.

Magnolia—268 packages cloves, 320 cwt. 3 qr. 18 lbs., Kessowdass Gocuidass.
Yarra—55 bags coffee, 82½ cwt., Hirjee Ramjee.

Liverpool.

Advance—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Appliton & Co.; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Nursy Jewraj.
Arran, Capt. Cumming—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Guness Venayeck; 500 cut bags linseed, 750 cwt., Hirjee Ludhabhoy.
Arran, Capt. Martin—100 bales coiryarn, 225 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.; 50 bales wool, 150 cwt., Doongersee Toolsidass; 55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Assar Mooljee; 47 bales wool, 141 cwt., Hassum Moosa.
Belle Isle—17 bales cotton, 59½ cwt., John Clover & Co.
Caroline—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., David Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Camajee Pochawjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Guness Venayeck.
City of Amoy—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Eduljee Hormusjee; 43 bales cotton, 150½ cwt., R. King Gillan & Co.
Coronet—102 bales wool, 306 cwt., Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons & Co.
Fanny Forsyth—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz & Co.; 30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Nurpall Mooljee; 17 bales wool, 51 cwt., Buchamull Mooruzmull; 100 bales jute, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.; 60 bales wool, 180 cwt., Mohunjee Narronjee.
Floating Light—10 bales wool, 30 cwt., Ruttonsy Khimjee.
Gertrude—40 bales wool, 120 cwt., Pairaz Luckmedass.
Great Australia—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Ragoo Jairaz; 150 bales cotton, 475 cwt., Goculnath Savucknath; 52 bales cotton, 182 cwt., Premjee Mowjee.
Mantura—26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Purbatt Jeatsy & Co.
Mistress of the Seas—100 bales jute, 250 cwt., Appliton & Co.; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama; 55 bales cotton, 196 cwt., Martin, Young & Co.; 65 bales wool, 195 cwt., Khanmomud Hubib.
Sailor Prince—532 bundles linseed, 266 cwt., 90 bales cotton, 315 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 290 packages linseed, 145 cwt, Jeatha Jairaz; 10 bundles linseed, 5 cwt, Jeatha Jairaz; 94 bales cotton, 329 cwt., Ruttonjee Amerchund & Co.; 20½ bales wool, 67½ cwt. Messrs. Nicol & Co.
Shannon—780 bundles coiryarn, 100 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 136 bags sursseeed, 204 cwt., Abdool Hosen Essoobhoy; 200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Cursondass Mahdhowdass & Co.; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Juvarctall Woomeasunker.
Thunderbolt—51 bales cotton, 175 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 4 bales cotton, 14 cwt., Stoehr Prieger & Co.

Havre.

Adelaide—325 bales cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Khuttow Khimjee; 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 7/16 to 2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	60 Do. do.	228

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr.ct.	180 per cent. pm.
Alliance Bank	50	......	5 per cent. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	120	......	165 per cent. pm.
Bank of India	150	......	56 per cent. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	218 per cent. pm.
Bombay City Bank	50	......	7½ per cent. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank	50	......	4 per cent. pm.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	......	10 per cent. pm.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association (Limited)	125	......	Par.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	30 per cent. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	82 per cent. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	120 per cent. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	210 ex. div.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	142 per cent. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	[nml. 75 per cent. pm.
East Indian Bank	25	......	6 per cent. pm.
Financial Association of India	100	......	49 per cent. pm.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bank	50	......	6½ per cent. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	120 per cent. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	195 per cent. pm.
Royal Bank of India	59	......	59 per cent. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 per sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 per sh.
Fort Press Co	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,000 per sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Elphinstone Land and Press Company Limited			Rs. 66,000 per share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000	......	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	......	
Victoria Land and Press Co	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Company	1,600	......	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Company	1,500	......	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	......	Rs. 700 pm. nml.
Alexandra Press Company Limited (Madras)	500	......	Par. Nominal.
East India Press Co	450	......	Par. Nominal.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	[nominal Rs. 5 per cent. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Company	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nominal
SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANYS.			
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 100 prem.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 400 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 2,500 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 800. [nml.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 425 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Bombay Reclamation Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 18,500 pm.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 61,000 pm. [per whole share.
House and Land Investment Company	900	......	Par.
Bombay Contract and Bulding Company	150	......	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	900	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Company	1,000	......	600 discount.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 100 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Company Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Co.	1,000	......	Rs. 250 pm. nml.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per cwt.	Rs. 1,100 pm.
Bengal Steam-ship Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 775 prem.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	4 per cent. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	nominal
Bombay Gas Company	50	......	8 per ct. pm. nml.
East India Cotton Agency	50	......	Par. [nml.
Khandeish Farming Co.	50	......	9 per cent. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld	50	......	2 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
" Loan 1835-36	95
Loan 1842-43	95
Loan 1854-55	95
New Five per Cent. Loan	104
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	118

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3
Bank of England Notes	" 10-6
Spanish Dollars	" 210
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 230
German Crowns	" 214½
Five-Franc Pieces	" 222
Bar Silver	" 106-3
Gold Leaf	" 16-8

SOMNARAYEN NARNARAYEN,

Exchange, Stock, and Share Broker, Fort.

PRICES CURRENT 28th July 1864.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 610
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 605 to 615
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 600 to 610
New Oomravuttee	" 580 to 585
New Dharwar Sawgined	" 670 to 680
New Barsee and Nuggur	" 560 to 570
New Veeravul	" 510 to 515
New Khandeish	" 512 to 515
New Poratchee	" 600 to 605
New Accote	" 600 to 605
New Mangalore	" 512 to 515
New Hinghungaut	" 630 to 640

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,440.
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-12 to 6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 7-4.
Gingelly mixed, (Black and White.... " 32 to 34. / 33 to 34.
Niger ... " 27 to 28. Nominal.

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BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. A. J. Lewis, Advocate General, Chairman.
William Cooper, Esq. | Richard Willis, Esq.
Henry Foxman, Esq. | Luxmee Manockjee, Esq.
Pereshot Cassumshot, Esq.

London Bankers.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s.
3 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
2 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
1 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand .... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interests will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
" Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 "
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 12 " ... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 29th June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays ... ... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

12th March 1864. ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED.)—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. C. Gumpert Esq., Chairman.
Nourojee Ardaseer Davur, Esq.
Pestonjee Nourojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nourojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

The Bank is prepared to transact Banking business in all its branches.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 5 " "
12 " " " 7 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

The Bank will also shortly be prepared to grant and purchase Bills of Exchange on London.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business......10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

No. 40, Meadow Street, 1st August 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. "
" On demand ...... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight ... 6 per cent.
" " 6 " ... 5 "
" " 3 " ... 4 "

[illegible] may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on [illegible] rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

[illegible] takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks [illegible] panies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends [illegible] on the following terms:—
[illegible] mitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
[illegible] in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
[illegible] Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe [illegible] when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, [illegible] will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are re[illegible] Bank's Drafts, without charge.
[illegible] charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
[illegible] should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 4th August 1864. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. " 6 " " " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission, charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 13th June 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs. 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—France 9,292,565 (£371,702.) Head Office.—14, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO., OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight......... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
3 do do......... 1s. 11¾d. "
Sight......... 1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2·57 cts. "
3 do do......... 2·51 "
Sight......... 2·46 "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 30th June 1864. T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).

CAPITAL CALLED UP £425,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)
Robert Hannay, Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)
Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2, Rampart Row, (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight......... 2s. 0¼d.
4 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d.
3 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d.
1 month's do. .... 2s. 0d.
Demand......... 1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland and Scotland......... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.........3 per cent.
" " 6 " ....5 " "
" " 12 " ....7 " "

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 unless by special arrangement.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

MOMBADEVI OFFICE.

For the convenience of the Banks' Customers a sub-office has been opened at Mombadevi in the Native Bazaar under the charge of Mr. Govind Balcrustna, for the transaction of local Banking business.

By order of the Directors,
Bombay, 22nd July 1864. ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઈંડીઅન પેનીનસુલા લંડન એન્ડ ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडियन पेनिनसुला लंडन चेंड चाइना ब्यंक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—FIFTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 25,000 SHARES OF 200 RUPEES EACH.

With power to increase to Two Crores of Rupees (Two Millions Sterling.)

PAID UP CAPITAL 12,50,000 RUPEES.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Ardaseer Hormusjee, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
John L. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq., (Messrs. Framjee Sands and Co.)

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank will in due course be established.

DEPOSITS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain .... 3 per cent.
3 " .... 4 "
6 " .... 5½ "
12 " .... 7 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and shares for safe custody on account of Constituents free of Charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Temporary Offices.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Offg. Manager.

Temporary Office, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st August 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—16, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

James Nugent Daniell, Esq., Chairman.
Richard Spooner, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.) Deputy-Chairman.
William Frederic Baring, Esq.
Thomas Cotterell, Esq.
J. Henry Reynell De Castro, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq.
Deane J. Hoare, Esq.
Henry Young, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Michel E. Rodocanachi, Esq.
Spiridion Mavrojani, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.

D. Sassoon, Esq., Chairman.
The Honorable Premabhoy Hemabhoy.
Haji Esmail Haji Hubib, Esq.

Bankers.

London..................The Bank of England.
Do. ....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Ltd.
Liverpool..................Do. do.
Manchester..................Do. do.
Scotland..................The National Bank of Scotland.
Ireland..................The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight..................2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Three " " ....2s. 0d. do.
Two " " ....1s. 11¾d. do.
One " " ....1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland............1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..................1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.

The Bank will negotiate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per anm.
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

Bombay, 16th June 1864. W. F. WESCHE, Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK (LIMITED.)—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.) RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.........LONDON. | Branch Office.........EDINBURGH.

BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 2 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. do.
" On Demand ...... 2s. 0d. do.
Circular Notes ...... 1s. 11½d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Agra United Service Bank (Limited,) Bombay," and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays..................10 to 1

Bombay, 3rd August 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., Chairman. | Byramjee Hormusjee Cama, Esq.
W. F. Stearns, Esq.
J. E. Grimm, Esq. | Karsandas Madhavadas, Esq.
Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.

Auditors.

Alex. Stewart, Esq. | James Bevis, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0d. "
" 1 do. 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand do. 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interests allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 20th July 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up CAPITAL—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ....at 2s.
3 do. ....at 1s. 11½d. "
2 do. ....at 1s. 11½d. "
1 do. ....at 1s. 11½d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ....at 1s. 11½d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 22nd June 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION. (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsur, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per rupee.
" 4 " 2s. 0d. "
" 3 " 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 " 1s. 11¾d. "
" 1 " 1s. 11½d. "
" on Demand 1s. 11½d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 1s. 11½d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 6 " "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

8, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 17th June 1864.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બમ્બઈ ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આસોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

धी बंबै ट्रेडींग बेंक ब्यांकींग आसोसीएशन लीमीटेड.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., Chairman.
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Dossabhoy Merwanjee Wadia, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Kessowjee Naike, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.

Accountant.
Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia.

Deputy Accountant.
Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1864.

EXTRACT FROM THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S ALMANAC.

THE GRAEFENBERG UTERINE CATHOLICON.

WOMAN from the peculiar physiological functions of her organs, and from the refined and delicate sensibility of her nervous system, is subject to diseases which destroy her own happiness and greatly impair her power of contributing to the happiness of others. Every mother and head of a family, and most women above the age of fifteen years, are painfully conscious of this fact, and all, in a greater or less degree, are interested in the search for a prompt and efficient remedy for the various forms which the diseases alluded to assume.

Until the organization of the Graefenberg Company, the medical profession sought in vain for a cure for these complaints, to which every woman is liable, and from which wealth, refinement and station afford no exemption.

The experience of many years, the severe tests of investigation by scientific medical men, the use of the medicine in the practice and in the families of physicians, and its general use in the families of clergymen and among the most cultivated and refined in the country, has resulted in stamping the elegant and well-known preparation of the Graefenberg Company as the only reliable remedy ever known for the universal and distressing diseases of women.

It is prepared by an educated physician of great experience, and it will always be found fully equal to representations concerning it. It is known as

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S UTERINE CATHOLICON.

The Catholicon should be used in all cases of uterine or monthly trouble attended with any of the following symptoms:—

Deranged Monthly Periods,	Burning or Irritation in the Uterine Organs,
Irregularities,	Itching,
Weakness,	Nightmare,
Faintness,	Despair,
Deranged Appetite,	Hysterics,
Sallow Complexion,	Anxiety,
Pain in the Kidneys,	Leucorrhœa,
Chills,	Red Face,
Cold Hands and Feet,	Nervous Twitching,
Bloatings,	Starting,
Feverishness,	Constipation,
Neuralgia,	Irritable Temper,
Palpitation of the Heart,	Sadness,
Dizziness,	Depraved Appetite,
Nervousness,	Flatulence,
Headache,	Bloated and Irregular Bowels,
Restlessness,	Unpleasant Dreams,
Disturbed Sleep,	Pains in the Uterine Organs,
Spasms,	Numbness and Pains in the Limbs,
Flushes of Heat,	Loss of Memory,
General Pain,	Bewilderment,
Crawling and Pain in the Spine and between the Shoulders,	Soreness in the Feet,
Acid Stomach,	Pain in the Back,
Nausea,	Prolapsed Uterus,
Indigestion,	Tumors.
Difficult Passing of Urine, with Heat or Smarting,	

Fifteen years of ample and varied experience has proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that this Catholicon will restore functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and constitutional vigor; and it will do this at all ages of female life, from the young girl languidly budding into womanhood, to when the "turn of life" leave the system enfeebled and unable to meet the demands of the change upon the constitution. *In the troublesome symptoms attending pregnancy, the benefit of the Catholicon is most remarkable.*

TESTIMONY.

I now sit down to write the effects of the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon in my own case. *Language cannot portray half its value.* To appreciate it, a person should suffer as I have done; try everything else and fail to get any relief; feel life a burden; see a helpless family of young children growing up, with the mother sick and powerless to care for them; and then to feel the healthful influence of the Graefenberg Catholicon restoring of frame racked with pain and agony, to youthful vigor and health. Until the woman has experienced this she does not know how much the Graefenberg Catholicon has blessed the world. It cured me of dreadful and long-continued sufferings; I have spoken and written about it—urged others to take it—and I never knew it to fail.

MRS. C. A. BARTLETT, Green Bush, Wis.

☞ The above case was one of the very worst which ever came to my knowledge. The Graefenberg Catholicon effected a cure. This wonderful medicine is a certain, absolute, unfailing remedy in all such cases, and in all cases for which it is recommended.

J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., N. Y.

We feel it a duty we owe to the public to state that the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon is a medicine invaluable for complaints classed under the head of Female Diseases. We have used it, and have been greatly benefitted thereby—so much so that, were the price double, we would have it. To the thousands of our sex who are suffering from weakness, we would recommend the Catholicon as a sure cure. It gives strength to the system and enables each of the organs of the body to perform their appropriate functions.

MRS. W. CARTER,
MRS. E. E. WEEKS,
MISS C. SWORMSTEIT.

Medina, Ohio, March , 1861.

☞ The above-named ladies we are personally acquainted with, and know that for several years, while we lived in Medina, they were great sufferers. Miss S. has been so badly afflicted that it was with difficulty she was able to stand upon her feet. A few bottles of Catholicon entirely cured her of her complaints. My wife received great benefit from this medicine. We recommend it to the ladies of this country as a safe and efficient remedy for the many complaints they are subject to.

JOHN WEEKS, Editor *Canfield* (O) *Herald.*

We have sold the Graefenberg Family Medicines for a number of years and take pleasure in saying that they have always proved all that you claim for them the most reliable remedies of the day.

We dislike to particularize where all of them appear to be indispensable, but cannot refrain from referring to the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, which has never failed in its mission, and has produced results, under our immediate observation, both wonderful and satisfactory.

It is especially useful in diseases incident to pregnancy, and we have no hesitation in saying that its use by persons in that condition, whether delicate or healthy, will invariably be attended with benefit.

It has been used by various women in this vicinity for Barrenness, and in every instance with success.

MIEES & Co., Druggists, Portage City, Wis.

Having used the Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon in my practice for the last five years, I take pleasure in recording my testimony of its value, for I do not know of a single instance where it has not given the most complete satisfaction; and many cases of Uterine complaints have come under my notice, which, after having exhausted the skill of eminent physicians, have been permanently cured by this medicine. In fact, I never knew a remedy so universal in accomplishing the object for which it is designed and of so great value to the human family as this.

D. S. HARSHA, M. D., Owatonna, Minn.

I hereby certify that I have used the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon in my family, and consider it the best remedy for diseases peculiar to females that I have ever seen.

My wife was afflicted with Prolapsus Uteri (falling of the Womb), and by the use of the Catholicon is completely cured.

I would earnestly recommend it to any lady who may be subject to those distressing complaints.

REV. A. G. COCLEY, of the M. E. Church, Onalaska, Wis.

I most cheerfully indorse the above recommendation of the Graefenberg Company's Uterine Catholicon, having used it in my family with entire success.

I consider it the best remedy for female complaints in use.

H. J. PECK.

Price of the Uterine Catholicon in Bombay Rs. 3 and 6 annas per Bottle. Apply to
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THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, *George Street.*
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The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...... £135,000
Accumulated Fund 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of 3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.

Bombay, 31st March 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON:
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THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—
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Shanghai............Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th March 1864.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.

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Glasgow—William Birrill, Esq. (Messrs. Wm. Euing and Co.)

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Bombay, are prepared to accept Home ward risks on current terms.

MACINDOE ROGERS & Co.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

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Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.

Manager, Fire Department.—Henry Thomson, Esq.
Actuary, Life Department.—W. P. Pattison, Esq.
Underwriter, Marine Department.—J. Carr Saunders, Esq.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared is intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
Fire and Marine Branches.)

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

(POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.)

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG.

And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £736,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of this Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

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Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
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Medical Officer.
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Solicitors.
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Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F.S.S.

'ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples shew the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion *Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.*

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

1, Bruce, Lane, Bombay 15th March, 1864

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

On THURSDAY the 11th, and FRIDAY the 12th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will submit to sale by public competition at 12 o'clock in a Godown, in Marine Street, next door to Messrs. Ardaseer Limjee & Co.'s Auction Rooms, a large Invoice of Fancy Goods and Engravings.

Catalogues may be had on the premises or at the rooms of the Auctioneers, and the Goods is on view.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Forbes Street, 5th August 1864.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, Dhotees &c.

Also,—On account of the underwriters—
H C | 101—1 Case containing 50 pieces of damaged Cotton coloured Velvet.
104—1 do. " 48 do. do.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of English-bottled Pale Ale, Bass's Bottled by J. J. Stone & Co.
1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J. Cragg" in Morocco Case.
2 Do. Open faced do.
Two Silver Watches by "Jones."
One Gold Hunting Watch by "James McCabe."

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th August 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
700 Pieces Grey Jacconets.
800 " " Madapollams.
800 " " T. Cloths.
200 " " Domestic.
A few Bales Twist.

On account of the underwriters.
2 Cases White Union Twill Flannel.
1 " Coloured Union Damask.
1 " Cigar Cases, Purses, Ladies' Bags, and Walking Sticks.
2 " Brown Cotton half Hose.
1 " Gentlemen's Kid Boots, Elastic Sides.
1 " Coloured Cashmere Boots.

AT 1 P. M.
A Black Tattoo.

SALE OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in a Godown at Oomerkharry, new Baboola Tank, by order of Aga Hajee Genel Aboodeen, on account and at the risk of Pachoobhoy Tazeey the first purchaser—
74 Dhocras Bushire Cotton.
111 Ditto Sheraz ditto.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY the 8th instant, at 4 P. M., on the premisess, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Executor of the late Aboodeen Abdoolcader, on account of the Estate of the late Abdoolrahim Aboodeen, a piece of Ground with three Bungalows thereon, situate at Girgaum, near the new road, opposite the new bungalow of Mr. Nasserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, assessed under Nos. 1 and 43, and entered in the Books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 211, admeasuring 2713 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

Notice to Railway and Building Contractors, Commanders of Ships, Ship Chandlers and others.

Just received a few sets of Weston's Patent Pully Blocks, with 40 feet Iron Chain complete for lifting one ton of load. Price moderate to effect quick sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A second-hand serviceable Shigram, price Rs. 375. Can be seen on application.

Bombay, 5th August 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

FRESH TOILET REQUISITES.—PERFUMES

by Lubin "Paris," Atkinson, Piesse and Lubin, and Rimmel consisting of—

Princess Alexandra's Bouquet	Box his Ears
	Bridal Bouquet
Princess Beatrice's Bouquet	Friendship Offerings
Kiss me Quick	Patchouli
Wood Violet, by the Original Maker	Sweet Briar
	Jasmine
Something New	Forget Me Not
Jockey Club	Ess. Bouquet
New Mown Hay	The Provence Rose
Rough and Ready	Pestachio Nut Complexion Powder
Frangipanni	

SCENTED SOAPS in great variety, consisting of

Honey	Elder Flower
Brown Windsor	Glycerine
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ROWLAND'S PREPARATIONS and every article requisite for the Toilet. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
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DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA

has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON [illegible] forms an *agreeable Effervescing* [illegible]

[illegible]

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Fancy Cracknell. | ½ Captain.
Desserts. | Traveller's.
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At Rs. 1 ea. or 11 per doz.:
Vegetable | Giblit
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Salmon | Mutton Broth
Hotch Potch
Kidney
Veal
Chicken

At Rs. 1 ea. or Rs. 11 per doz. (Giblit to Mutton Broth)

At Rs. 1-8 each:
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All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.

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PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made.

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged.*

L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such immitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

Ask for Lee and Perrins' Sauce.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

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—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

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Accumulated Fund £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and tiled bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favourable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

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FIRE Premiums for year 1858.........£196,148
Do. do. 1859......... 228,314
Do. do. 1860......... 262,977
Do. do. 1861......... 292,402

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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☞ These lectures should be largely distributed by Commanding Officers amongst the men of their regiments, as they are calculated to do much good.

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